

THE
Copper Plate Magazine.

OR
Elegant Cabinet of Picturesque Views

CONSISTING OF

SUBLIME AND INTERESTING

Views

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Beautifully Engraved by the Most

EMINENT ARTISTS

from the Paintings and Drawings of the

FIRST MASTERS.

VOL. V

LONDON.

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ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FIFTH VOLUME.

OF the extensive Patronage with which, for more than ten years, this Work has been honoured, the PUBLISHER is now respectfully to take leave; and to withdraw, from the prominent situation incident to that character, into the calm and tranquil life of an ARTIST.

It would, however, be to him an indelible reproach, if he could retire without publicly expressing his most fervent sentiments of gratitude for past favours, derived not only from his numerous Subscriber, but also from many Ladies and Gentlemen distinguished by rank, by talents, and by friendly zeal: indeed, without such active assistance, the utmost individual industry must have been incompetent to have performed, with the necessary periodical punctuality, such a task as the FIVE VOLUMES now completed of THE COPPER-PLATE MAGAZINE exhibit. If the variety and choice of subjects, the accuracy of delineation, the general merits of the engraving, and the mass of topographical information collected to illustrate them, be considered, the Work may confidently challenge comparison with any publication of the kind now extant in the United Kingdom: and as he, who has had the honour of conducting it from its origin to the conclusion, has been cheered in his labours by a valuable acquisition of friends in various parts of the country, the esteem and regard of those persons he hopes to carry with him into the retirement of private life.

* * Those Subscribers for Proof Impressions, who have not completed their Sets, are recommended to be early in their application for the deficiencies. Proofs of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Volumes, may be had in separate Volumes; but Proofs of the First and Second can only be sold with a complete set.

VOL. V.

The Riverant



Engraved by J. B. B. from an original by J. B. B.

Published by J. B. B. at the Newmarket Press, London.

DEVIZES.

DEVIZES

NUMB. CI.

PLATE CCI.

IS an ancient borough-town, situated nearly in the middle of the county of Wilts. Respecting its name and origin, there have been various opinions. Matthew of Westminster calls it *Vifææ*, and Leland *Vies*, which name it still retains in common pronunciation. There can be little doubt that it was a considerable place in the time of the Romans, from the many antiquities, coins, statues, &c. that have been found in the town and its vicinity. Some authors say, that it took its name of DEVIZES from its having been anciently divided between the King and the Bishop of Salisbury.

Here once stood a strong and splendid castle, every fragment of which (we believe) is now totally obliterated. It was strongly fortified, and most advantageously situated upon the brow of a steep precipice, the site of which is now occupied by a windmill and a summer-house. As a proof of its importance and supposed impregnability, we may observe, that Robert Fitz-Hubert, who possessed himself of it in the war between Stephen and Maud, boasted that, being master of it, he could keep in subjection all the country between London and Winchester; but this proved the mere raving of speculative ambition; for he was soon surpris'd, taken, and executed. In this castle also Hubert de Burgh was confined in the reign of Henry III.

The town is the largest in the county, except Salisbury, and very populous. It has three churches, a good charity-school, and several manufactories of kerfymere, druggets, and various kind of woollen cloths. The buildings, in general, are ancient, and many of them constructed of wood.

About two miles on the east, Roundway Hill rises in a noble ridge, and terminates those chalky hills called Marlborough Downs; on the top of which are some deep intrenchments. A Mr. Davis, of this town, wrote a poem, entitled, "Roundway Hill," which is similarly constructed to Denham's "Cooper's Hill," a poem of which some critic has remarked, that the subject which gives title to the piece "serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects."

DEVIZES is 89 miles from London, and has markets on Mondays and Thursdays, the latter being famous for corn, wool, horses, and cattle. The inhabitants of the town, indeed, pride themselves on two points; viz. on being tenants to the King, and on having one of the best weekly markets in the kingdom.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, 11 masters, and 36 common-councilmen, and sends two members to Parliament, its present representatives (1800) being the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Joshua Smith, Esq.

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The Bureart



KNARESBOROUGH.

KNARESBOROUGH

NUMB. CI.

PLATE CCL.

IS a borough-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, almost encompassed by the river Nid, which issues from the bottom of Craven Hills. It stands 13 miles W.N.W. of York, and is distant 199 miles N. from London.

The town, which contains about 500 houses, exhibits also the remains of an ancient castle, which stands on a high, abrupt bank, overlooking the Nid. This castle was built, soon after the Conquest, by Serlo de Burgh, and, after various antecedent revolutions, it was gallantly defended by the townsmen for Charles I. after the battle of Marston-moor; but, falling into the hands of Lilburne, the Parliamentary general, he destroyed all the buildings within the walls, and exposed the materials and furniture to sale.

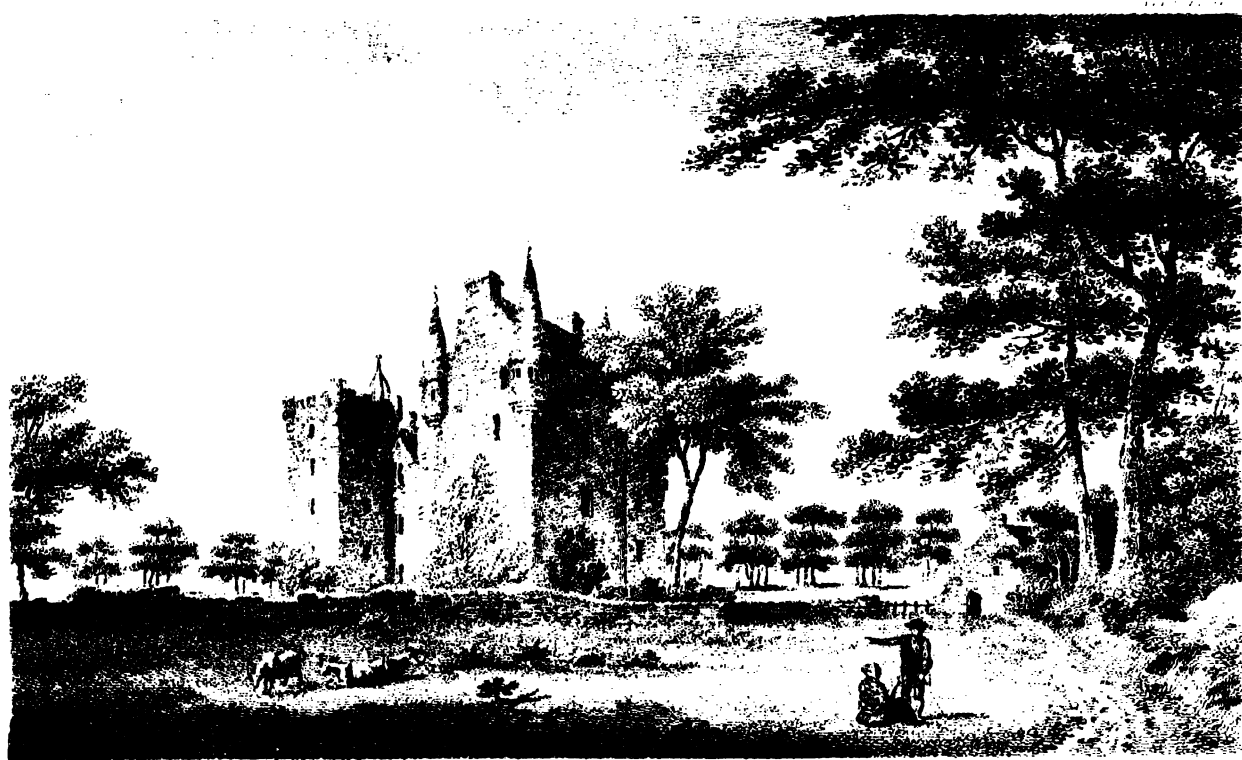
At the bottom of the town, beyond the bridge, is the famous Dropping Well, of which a View and Description will be found in Vol. III. No. 74.

KNARESBOROUGH is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff; and within the limits of its parish are four medicinal springs; but its baths have not been much frequented since Scarborough came in vogue. About a mile from the town, near Grimble Bridge, is a cell dug out of the rock, and called St. Robert's Cave, having been the habitation of a hermit of that name, in the time of King John; and rendered remarkable, during the present century, by the discovery of a murder committed there on one Daniel Clark fifteen years before, by Eugene Aram, whose admirable defence shewed him to be a man of as extraordinary talents as he was of unsuspected character, but he suffered for the crime.

KNARESBOROUGH has a weekly market on Wednesdays; and six fairs are held on the following days: the Wednesdays immediately after Jan. 24, March 12, May 6, Aug. 12, and the Mondays after August 10 and December 13.

The present representatives in Parliament for this borough (1800) are, Lord John Townshend and James Hare, Esq.

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CASTLE STEWART, Invernesshire.

CASTLE STEWART.

NUMB. CII.

PLATE CCIII.

THIS large and ancient mansion, of the castellated form, is situated in the parish of Petty, in Invernesshire, about 70 miles N. from Edinburgh, and not more than four from Nairn. It has long been in the possession of the noble family of Stewart Earls of Moray, from which it takes its name; but has not been inhabited by any of them for many years past, and is now greatly out of repair.

CASTLE STEWART stands in an extensive garden and orchard, surrounded and sheltered by large forest trees; the garden is remarkable for different kinds of excellent strawberries, and the orchard for a great number of large old trees, bearing the species of small cherry called black and red *geens*. These green trees were sent thither from Kent, about a century ago, by Alexander Earl of Moray.

Three fourths of the parish of Petty belong to the above noble family, and the present Earl has, of late years, greatly improved this part of the country by enclosing and planting. His plantations here at first consisted almost wholly of *Scots firs*; but as they grew up they have been thinned, to make room for trees of a more valuable kind.

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FETHERSTON LODGE, York

EBBERSTON LODGE

NUMB. CII.

PLATE CCIV.

IS an elegant little mansion, erected on the plan of a Roman villa for the rural retirement of a branch of the Hotham family. It is situated about 12 miles west of Scarborough, in view of the York road, at the foot of a pleasant eminence decorated with an amphitheatre of plantations. A sheet of crystal water, running down the declivity, falls in cascades behind the house, and being conveyed round it by an aqueduct, the stream again appears flowing in a gentle current to the village.

On the hill above the house, is a small cave in a rock, called by the country people Ilfrid's Hole (Alfred's Cave); and they inform an inquirer, from tradition, that a Saxon king of that name, being wounded in battle, fled from his pursuers, and took shelter in this cave, where he remained one night, and was next day conveyed to Driffield.

This cave is now almost filled up by the falling-in of the rock: but many of the old inhabitants of the village of EBBERSTON remember when it would hold eight or ten persons; they remember also a stone over the cave bearing the following inscription.

" Alfred, King of Northumberland, was wounded in a bloody battle near this place, and was removed to Little Driffield, where he lies buried. Hard by, his intrenchments may be seen."

When the stone became wholly decayed, the foregoing inscription was painted on wood.

The following memento is within the chancel of the church of Little Driffield:

" Here lieth the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life January 19, Anno Domini 705, in the xxth year of his reign.

" Statutum est omnibus semel mori.

" It is appointed for all once to die."

About the year 1790, Sir Charles Hotham erected a plain building of rude stones, in memory of this Saxon King Alfred, on the summit of the hill within twenty yards of the cave. It is of a circular form, the top terminating in a dome, with a narrow entrance to the inside, and might contain about 20 persons; the whole is surrounded by a dwarf wall.



DOVER.

D O V E R,

NUMB. CIII.

PLATE CCV.

IN Kent, the chief of the Cinque Ports, is situated 16 miles from Canterbury, and 72 from London; and is perhaps one of the most romantic situations in the kingdom, being seated in a deep valley, surrounded by cliffs. The town is large and populous, and in time of peace a continual scene of bustle, on account of the great intercourse between that port and Calais, which is only 30 miles across, and, on a clear day, may be very easily distinguished by the naked eye. The spot whence the annexed View was taken is that memorable cliff, which Shakspeare has beautifully described in his *King Lear*:

————— a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

From this dreadful cliff, on the 4th of August 1750, one Hunter, who had cheated an innkeeper of Canterbury of 40*l.* by a forged note, and was pursued, flung himself down 336 feet. He was taken up alive, but died on the 11th.

The castle, which stands on a high and rugged rock, is a stately building, and was once, perhaps, the strongest fortification in the world. It is said to have been begun by Julius Cæsar, and finished by Claudius. In the keep of this castle is a well 60 fathom deep; and near the battery a brass cannon, most curiously adorned with flowers and emblematical figures in relief. It measures 24 feet long without, and 22 in the bore; and was presented by the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII. while they were engaged together in a war against France. It is now vulgarly called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, requires for a charge fifteen pounds of powder, and will carry a ball seven or eight miles.

On the shore, a mile from the town, is the residence, during the summer months, of Mr. Smith (father to the gallant Sir Sidney), who has formed a most complete mansion out of the chalk from the cliffs, and roofed it with old barges and fishing-boats; which, without any other trouble than painting, to preserve them from the weather, form most admirable garrets; and the excavations made in the rocks serve him for barns, granaries, stables, and poultry rooms.

Dover was by the Romans called *Portus Dubris*, and by the Saxons *Dofra*, probably from the British word *Dour*, which signifies *water*. It was incorporated by Edward the Confessor under a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, and, as a cinque port, sends two members to Parliament, being represented at present (1800) by Charles Small Pylus and John Trevanion, Esquires. It had anciently seven churches, but there are now only two. One long street in the town is called Snaregate, from the tremendous rocks of chalk which project directly over the houses. In the height of its prosperity, Dover had 21 wards, of which each furnished a ship a year, and maintained it 40 days at its own expense; in consideration of which each ward had a licensed packet-boat.

On the Cliff, at the contrary side of the town from the Castle, there have been erected, within these few years, accommodations for troops, which just appear in the View. Thus the town has a constant guard by land-forces on both sides of it, and the sea in front.

The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the fair on the 22d of November.

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View of the lake from the island of Inisfallen, Kerry.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by W. G. Smith.

INISFALLEN ISLE, Kerry.

I N N I S F A L L E N

NUMB. CIII.

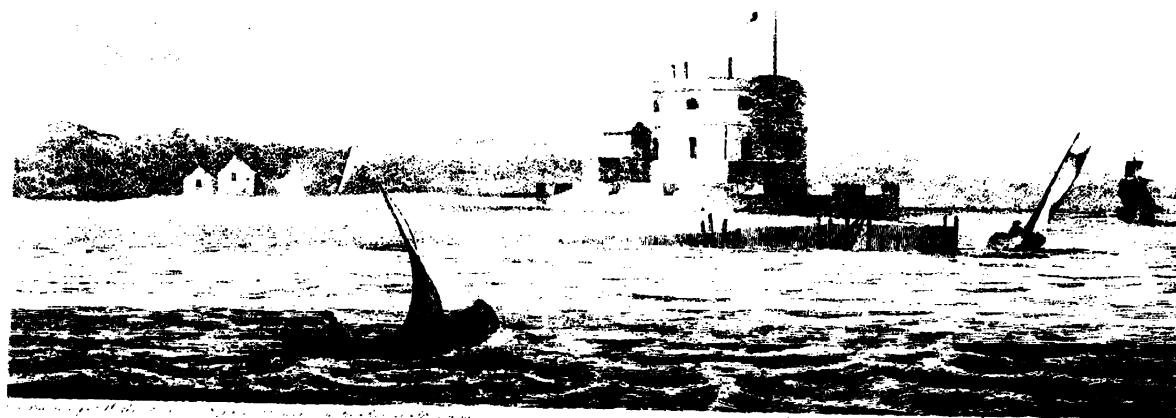
PLATE CCVI.

IS the largest and most beautiful island on the Lower Lake of Killarney, in Ireland, containing about 12 acres, abounding in various species of trees and flowering shrubs indigenous to the soil, which is so amazingly luxuriant as to have given rise to numberless extravagant stories of its effect upon cattle. The trees are intermixed with little plots of such rich and luscious pasturage, that it is said, the fat of a beast, in a week's feeding on it, will be converted into a marrow. This island is celebrated for its monastery, founded by St. Timian about the middle of the sixth century, but the remains of it are now very trifling. Here the Annals of Innisfall were written, which are still extant, and of high authority among historians.

A small detached building, once belonging to the convent, standing on the most elevated part of the island, is now converted into a banquetting-room for parties to dine in, by Lord Kenmare, to whom these beautiful lakes belong, and who takes every opportunity of adding to the countless pleasures of these sylvan scenes, by his kind attention to the visitors. The doorway of this little building is of carved freestone, the style of which betrays its high antiquity.

We meet with here, what probably cannot be seen any where else, viz. the finest salmon and red trout caught before our eyes, then rolled in green leaves, and dressed upon a fire made of the arbutus tree, a luxury by some accounted the greatest that is known. On the western side of the island, there is a curious range of rocks, called the Natural Wall, from its striking similarity to one. It rises about 20 feet above the water, and forms a promontory of 120 feet long. The extent of this Lake is, from east to west, nearly nine miles, and its breadth about five, abounding with islands, some covered with wood, and others naked rock, most fantastically formed, and the shores producing a variety of scenery delightful beyond description. The two others, Muckrus, and the Upper Lake, are inferior in size, but not in characteristic beauty and grandeur.

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CALSHOT CASTLE, Hampshire

CALSHOT CASTLE

NUMB. CIV.

PLATE CCVII.

IS situated at the mouth of Southampton water, and directly faces Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

It was built by Henry VIII. to secure the entrance of Southampton Bay; at the same time that he erected Hurst Castle for the defence of the New Forest against inroads from the sea.

The surrounding scenery, however, is the chief attraction of those who visit this part of Hampshire; for the CASTLE itself boasts neither of much strength nor beauty. Indeed, it is chiefly used as a garrison for a few invalids.

It is of a circular form, and secured by a drawbridge; and, to the passenger sailing down the river, has, when at some distance, the appearance of floating in the water.

Behind this CASTLE, at about a mile distance, the Hon. Temple Luttrell some years since erected a very lofty tower, which commands a grand and extensive prospect.

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Christ Church Abbey, Hampshire

Christ Church Abbey, Hampshire

CHRIST CHURCH ABBEY, Hampshire

CHRIST CHURCH ABBEY.

NUMB. CIV.

PLATE CCVIII.

THE town was originally called Twynham, or Tynhambourne, from its being situated at the conflux of the Avon and Stour.

The precise time of the foundation of this ABBEY is unknown: Camden says it existed in the Saxon times, and was dedicated to the Trinity; others mention its existence under Edward the Confessor. In Doomsday Book it is called a college of secular canons, twenty-four of whom resided there in William Rufus's time: by that monarch it was granted to *Ranulf Flambard* Bishop of Durham, who pulled down the old building, and erected the present church, with all necessaries for a monastery, which he dedicated to Christ; but being disgraced in the reign of Henry I. his new foundation was stripped of its revenues, and given to a clerk of the name of Gilbert de Doufganels, who went to Rome to complete the Bishop's intentions, but died on his return; and then one Peter de Oglander had the care of it; but he being a selfish and unprincipled priest, it did not flourish, for there remained in it only five canons.

About 1150 CHRIST CHURCH was constituted a priory of Augustines, who were allowed to elect their own prior.

The revenues in the reign of Henry VIII. are stated by Dugdale at 312*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; but by Speed at 546*l.* 6*s.* The site of it was first granted to the inhabitants of the town, afterwards to Stephen Kirton, and lately belonged to Gustavus Brander, Esq except the church, which is used for parochial service. What remains is a beautiful old pile, of singular form, and composed of a great variety of parts: the tower is rather elegant than lofty, and is principally Gothic. On the outside of the transept is much carved work, chiefly Saxon; from hence toward the east, however, is a jumble of architectural ornament.

John Draper, the last prior, surrendered it 20th November 1540, 31st Henry VIII. and had a pension of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Grose supposed that he was prior sixty-two years before its dissolution.

The remains of sepulchral monuments, of great antiquity and beauty, are still numerous here, notwithstanding all the fury of the roundhead; who spared neither the ornaments of buildings sacred to religion, nor even the memorials of the dead which they contained. The roof, however, is in a deplorable state. The choir is small, but very handsome, particularly the altar-piece of stone, richly carved, with the genealogy of our Saviour traced down from Jesse; the Virgin and Child, with the three Wise Men, and the Shepherds to whom the angels brought glad tidings. Only niches now remain where once stood large images of silver; and the beautiful cenotaph built for the Countess of Salisbury, is despoiled of some of its finest ornaments.



VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, Denbighshire

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.

NUMB. CV.

PLATE CCIX.

THESE picturesque remains are situated about two miles from Llangollen, in Denbighshire, on the right of the road from that place to Ruthen, in the centre of a small verdant spot extending in the form of a cross; and being closely invested with a chain of lofty mountains, which barely leave room for a little pebbly stream to escape through their barriers, it acquired the name of VALLE CRUCIS.

The ABBEY was founded by Madoe ap Griffith Maylor, Prince of Powis, in the year 1200, for monks of the Cistercian order, and consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1236 the founder was interred here, and in 1250 the privileges and grants of the founder were confirmed by his son and successor.

This monastery, which is erroneously said to be the last built and first destroyed in the county, displays many exquisite specimens of what is called the pure Gothic. Considerable fragments of the church and monastery remain; and the abbots' lodgings in the latter are converted into a farm-house, though much of the building retains its original form.

The income of VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, at its dissolution by Henry VIII. was, according to Dugdale, 188*l.* 8*s.*; Speed states it at 214*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; Brown Willis says, anno 1553, there remain in charge 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, and a pension of 23*l.* paid to a John Sterne, supposed to have been the last prior.

It was granted, by James I. to Edward Wooton, and we believe it now belongs to the Lloyds of Trevor Hall.

These beautiful ruins, which are overshadowed by a vast luxuriance of wood, well deserve the attention of the curious investigator of monastic antiquities. The length of the church is 180 feet; and its east and west fronts are in good preservation, while other parts are crumbling to decay, and trees are rising amid the fallen fragments.

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THE PARK, H. C. H. H. H.

B I C T O N,

NUMB. CV.

PLATE CCX.

THE seat of the late Denys Rolle, Esq. now of his son Lord Rolle, is situated twelve miles east of the city of Exeter, on the sea-coast between Exmouth and Sidmouth, in the county of Devon. It was originally in the possession of the ancient family of Denys; and by the marriage of Sir Henry Rolle with the daughter and coheirs of Sir Thomas Denys, it came into the Rolle family, with whom it remains to the present time.

The peculiar beauty of the situation of Bicton meets universal admiration: standing in the centre of a very extensive demesne, commanding a full view of the British Channel, where the frequent passing of fleets affords a pleasing variety to the scene. The park, in which the house stands, abounds with those marks of antiquity, venerable oak and beech trees, whole branches, from the natural luxuriance of the soil, spread to a vast extent. The ancient mansion was taken down by the late John Rolle Walter, Esq. and a handsome edifice begun to be erected in its room: this, however, he did not live to complete, dying in 1779, when it devolved to his brother, the above-named Denys Rolle, Esq. in whose possession it continued to receive many additional improvements. He also enlarged the parish church, which, though placed immediately adjoining the walks and pleasure-ground, is remarkable for the peaceful tranquillity of its appearance. In it is a monument, esteemed a fine piece of sculpture, to the memory of Denys Rolle, Esq. son of Sir Henry Rolle, erected by his widow, with the following inscription:

The remains of
Denys Rolle,
Esquire.

His earthly part within this tombe doth rest,
Who kept a court of honour in his breast.
Birth, Beauty, Wit, and Wisdom's fate as peers,
Till Death mistooke his vertues for his years;
Or, else Heaven envy'd earth so rich a treasure,
Wherein too fine the ware, too scant the measure.
His mournfull wife, her love to show in part,
This tombe built here, a better in her heart:
Sweet babe, his hopefull heyre (Heaven grant this boon!)
Live but so well, but, oh! die not so soon.

Obijt Anno { Dñi 1638.
24 Aëtatis.

Reliquit Fili { um vnum.
as quinque.

The plans and improvements that had been begun, the present Lord Rolle is completing, under the direction of the ingenious architect Mr. Wyatt.



Engraved by J. G. after a drawing by H. B. Brown

Published by J. G. after a drawing by H. B. Brown, London

STOKE-ROCHFORD, Lincolnshire.

STOKE ROCHFORD,

NUMB. CVI.

PLATE CCXI.

IN Lincolnshire, the seat of Edmund Turnor, Jun. Esq. is situated 33 miles from Lincoln, and 105 from London.

We are informed by Dr. Stukely, that the part of Lincolnshire about (*Causennis*) Ponton (a station on the great north road), was much inhabited by the Romans, particularly Stoke, which he represents as a very favourite spot of theirs, and in point of climate the Montpellier of England; certainly, if a dry soil, most copious springs of the purest water, and a beautiful inequality of ground, well wooded, be objects to invite the residence of man, the seat of which the annexed is a View, has some claim to the notice of the public.

STOKE took the addition of Rochford from the family of that name, which resided there for many centuries. Traces of the magnificence of the Rochfords are still remaining in the elegant chapels on each side of the church of STROKE, which were built by them, and contain their monuments, as well as that memorable one of Oliver St. John, son to the Dutchess of Somerset (grandmother to Henry VII.), who married Elizabeth Bigod, widow of Henry Rochford, Esq. the last of the family.

In 1493 the manor descended to the Stanhopes, and from them to the Skellingtons, of whom it was purchased by Sir John Harrison, of Balls in Herts, in 1637, and given with his daughter in marriage to Sir Edmund Turnor, who built a large house and offices on the site of the old hall, and refitted the chapel.

The spring in the park is thus described by Bishop Sanderfon: "A little distant from the site of the old hall westward, ariseth out of the side of a hill a goodly spring of clear water (the largest that I have ever seen in any place), issuing out in such abundance, that it turneth a mill immediately at the very mouth thereof, and, meeting with the river of Witham, giveth "a good addition thereunto."

The present building was erected out of the ruins of the old house in 1794.

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Engraved by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co. from a drawing by W. H. Stiles

View of Roscobet House and the surrounding grounds

ROSCOBET HOUSE, Staffordshire

BOSCOBEL HOUSE,

NUMB. CVI.

PLATE CCXII.

THE residence of John Lockley, Esq. is situated on the border of Staffordshire, nearly adjoining Shropshire, about eight miles from Wolverhampton, 21 from Shrewsbury, and 136 from London.

It is known in history as having been the residence of the Pendrills, who gave an asylum to King Charles II. after his defeat at the battle of Worcester, September 1651; though it is, doubtless, much altered since the King was there; being at that time only a lodge for a keeper and other woodmen, having a large wainscoted parlour, with a room over it for the occasional accommodation of a hunting party. The garret, over all, has been called a *gallery*, though for what reason we know not. The floor of this garret being matted prevented any suspicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the staircase, where the King was hid. His bed was artfully placed behind some wainscot, and shut up very close. A descendant of the Cookley family still keeps the gloves and garters which the King left behind him here. The stately chimney, coeval with the oldest part of the house, rises like a tower. The additions to the house seem to have been made at different times, as convenience or necessity required.

The *Royal Oak*, so called, is a beautiful tree, said to be from an acorn of the old tree; it stands in the adjoining field (formerly a wood), to the right in the View; and was walled round by Basil Fitzherbert, Esq. with the following inscription, on a blue stone, in gold letters, over the entrance:

Feliciff arborē, quā in asilu
potentiff regis Cō. 2dī Dōs Op. Max
per quem reges regnat hic crevere
voluit, tam in perpet. rei tantæ
memoria quam in specimen firmit
in reges fideli, muro cinctan
posteris comendant Basilius
& Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.

The above inscription remained till the year 1784; when, by some ill-disposed persons, it was broken, and the wall thrown down, but is since rebuilt. The lines may be thus rendered into English

“God, all good and all-great, by whom kings reign, was pleased that this auspicious tree should here flourish for a safe retreat to the most puissant King Charles the Second. Basil and Jana Fitzherbert, to perpetuate the memory of so great an event, and testify their unshaken loyalty to kings, built the surrounding wall, and recommended the fortunate tree to the care of future generations.—*The Oak preserved for us.*”

After the restoration, the King, viewing the place, gathered some of the acorns from the tree he had been concealed in, and set them in St. James's Park, where he used to water them himself. He also bestowed an annuity on the Pendrills.



Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Printed by J. G. Smith, 1840.

ARNCLIFF CASTLE, Morayshire

TARNAWAY CASTLE.

NUMB. CVII.

PLATE CCXIII.

THIS ancient seat of the Earls of Moray is situated in the south end of the parish of Dyke, about three miles beyond Forres.

The **CASTLE** is a large but irregular pile, built at different times; but of all the rooms it contains, the hall is most worthy of remark. This is called Randolph's Hall, and obtained its name from its founder, Earl Randolph, one of the great supporters of Robert Bruce. It is timbered at the top like Westminster Hall, and is of great extent; its dimensions being eighty feet long by thirty-six broad, and must have been well calculated for the entertainment and reception of the ancient Earls and their vassals.

In the apartments of this **CASTLE** are several good pictures, but they are chiefly, if not wholly, portraits: among others is that of the fair or bonny Earl of Moray, who was murdered at the instigation of James the Sixth (as it is believed), who was jealous of him on account of a great partiality shown him by the Queen.

The forest of **TARNAWAY**, abounding with stags and roes, and containing large woods of birch, is closely adjacent to the **CASTLE**; and the circumjacent prospects render the situation at once romantic and pleasant.

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HALES OWEN ABBEY Shropshire

HALES OWEN ABBEY

NUMB. CVII.

PLATE CCXIV.

IS situated about half a mile south of the town of Hales Owen, an insulated district belonging to the county of Salop, though at the distance of near 20 miles from any other part of the county. It is about eight miles from Birmingham, and 117 from London.

This was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built in the reign of King John by Peter de Rupibus Bishop of Winchester, and was dedicated to the honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist. It was valued at the suppression, according to Dugdale, at 280*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*, but according to Speed at 337*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The *common seal*, or chapter seal, was a representation of the Blessed Virgin in a sitting posture; on her left knee the infant Christ, and in her right hand a sceptre.

Very little of this once extensive building now remains: the annexed View represents the ruins of the ABBEY CHURCH; the building seen through the broken arch is the *Manser-house*, probably the abbot's kitchen. The other remains of the ABBEY are in small detached parts, which partly mark its original magnitude. Several persons of considerable distinction were buried here, but no memorial now remains to preserve their memory, or point out their place of interment.

Usher let Luxury lead her loose-rob'd train,
Here flutter Pride on purple-painted wing,
And from the moral prospect learn how vain
Toe with that tighs for sublunary things.



STILTON

S T I L T O N

NUMB. CVIII.

PLATE CCXV.

IS a considerable Village in Huntingdonshire, where the road to Stamford and Peterborough divides: it is on the Roman highway from Caistor to Huntingdon, called Ermin Street: some parts of which in this neighbourhood appear still paved with *stone*.

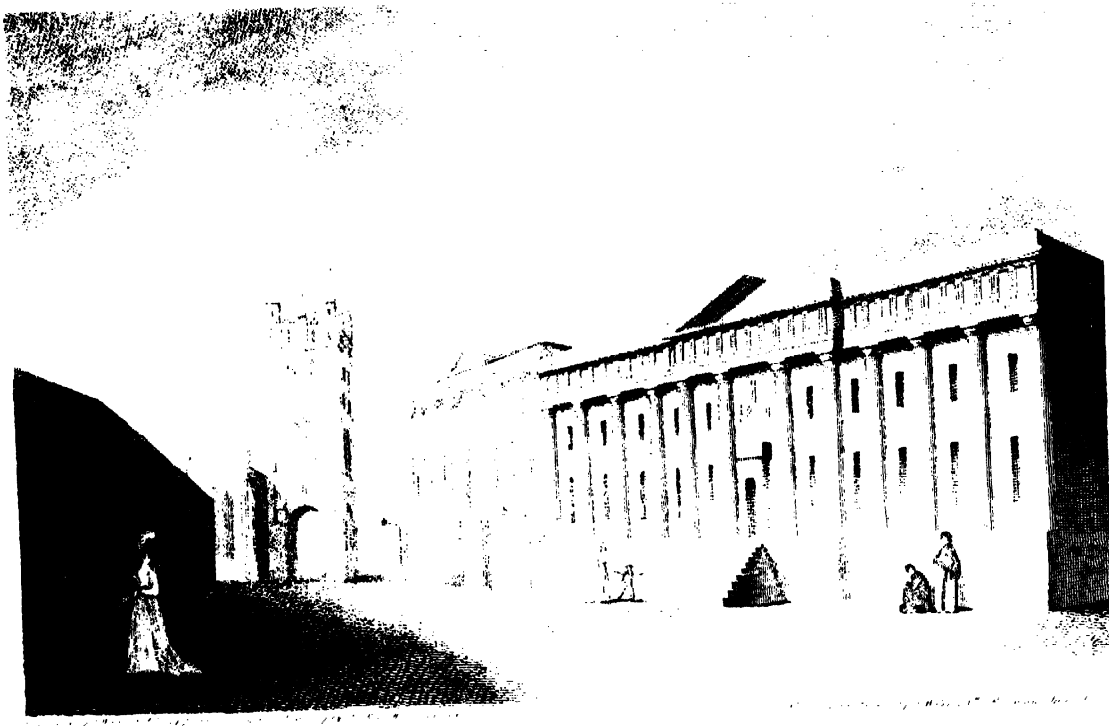
STILTON is distant from London 75 miles by the way of Hatfield, but through Ware only 71. It is famous for its cheese, which has been called English Parmesan: this cheese is, however, not made here, but in the surrounding country.

From STILTON to Grantham, at convenient distances, are blocks made of the famous Ketton stone, with three steps; which were placed there by Mr. Boulter, for the ease mounting of his horse, he being a very corpulent man, who travelled that road every week for many years. On each stone is engraven E. B. 1758.

At Yaxley, about three miles from this place in the road to Peterborough, are commodious barracks for about 1200 men; and this, with the usual fur on the road, gives much buffle to STILTON, which, though only a village, is well known.

The church, as may be seen by our View, is a plain, old edifice: but the situation, and striking effect of light and shade, induced us to give it a place in this Collection.

VOL. V.



WARWICK.

WARWICK

NUMB. CVIII.

PLATE CCXVI.

WARWICK WAS a station of the Romans, and stands about 91 miles from London, and 10 S.W. of Coventry. It is pleasantly situated on a rock nearly surrounded by the river Avon, over which is a newly-erected elegant bridge. On the boldest part of the rock is a magnificent castle, of which a View and Description appeared in No. 69 of this work.

WARWICK, though a place of great antiquity, cannot be called an old town, as almost the whole place was consumed by a fire which happened on the 6th of September 1694. It was rebuilt of free-stone from quarries in the rock on which it stands, in the reign of Queen Anne. It is a handsome town; the streets spacious, regular, and clean; and the principal ones, from the four cardinal points, cross each other in the centre. This town, though populous, is remarkable for its serenity, being without the bustle of trade and manufactures: it is inhabited by a great many persons who live wholly on their income, and it may, therefore, justly be styled a genteel place.

WARWICK has two parish churches, of which St. Mary's, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is the principal; and at the bottom of its tower, on the outside, is a Latin account of its formation, destruction, and re-edification. The town-house is in the High Street, and contributes not a little to its beauty. There is also a fine arched gateway at the entrance from Coventry. The gaol is a handsome Doric building, and was erected by Mr. Couchman, of Temple Balsal: the Gaol, with the Sessions House, St. Mary's Church, and Beauchamp Chapel, constitute this View.

It is matter for consideration, whether a town with or without manufactures holds forth the greater prospect of felicity? In the latter, neatness, and the appearance of happiness, prevail; but indolence generates pride, nor is it subdued by poverty: the want of employment too produces a sort of malevolent curiosity, which, eternally restless and obtruding, neither gives nor accepts of any quarter. What happiness does not the manufactory hold forth! What advantage to the nation, what comfort to the individual! What wealth, what patronage, to the projector or the proprietor! What consequence and extent to the town in which it is situated! What bread to its poor, what relief from misery and distress! What fine healthy forms! What an increase of valuable population! If this be so, well. Coventry, Birmingham, &c. &c. do not, however, hold forth any such pleasing features, but prove the theory of the man of the world to be as unfounded as the Arcadia of the poet.

WARWICK is a very ancient corporation, governed by a bailiff and twelve principal burgesses (though commonly called mayor and aldermen), and sends two members to Parliament, its present representatives (1801) being the Hon. George Villiers and Samuel Robert Gaussen, Esq.

About a mile from the town is Guy's Cliff, supposed to have been a hermitage, and the retreat of that Hercules of England Guy Earl of Warwick after his martial exploits. Guy de Beauchamp has set up a gigantic statue to his memory.



POST-Y-POLL.

P O N T - Y - P O O L .

NUMB. CIX.

PLATE CCXVII.

THIS is a small place, but of some celebrity, pleasantly situated in a delightful valley, on the river Avon, in Monmouthshire. It is a clean town, and the houses, in general, tolerably well built of stone, roofed with slate, and most of them are white-washed, which gives the whole an air of great neatness. There is a weekly market on Saturdays, and three or four fairs in a year. Its distance from London is about 145 miles W. by N. ; and 15 S.W. of Monmouth.

PONT-Y-POOL is famous for its number of iron-works, and the many mills on the river, which is very rapid ; and its vicinity to several coal-mines renders their supply of that necessary so reasonable, that at the pit's mouth a horse-load, or about two hundred weight, may be had for three or four pence. Here is also a very celebrated manufactory for japanned ware, which is universally allowed to be of the very best quality ; indeed it is yet nowhere surpassed, and if we say it is unequalled we believe we shall not exceed the truth. On the opposite side of the river is the seat of Hanbury Lee, Esq. called Pont-y-pool Park

VOL. V.



BENTHAM, Berkshire

B E N H A M.

NUMB. CIX.

PLATE CCXVIII.

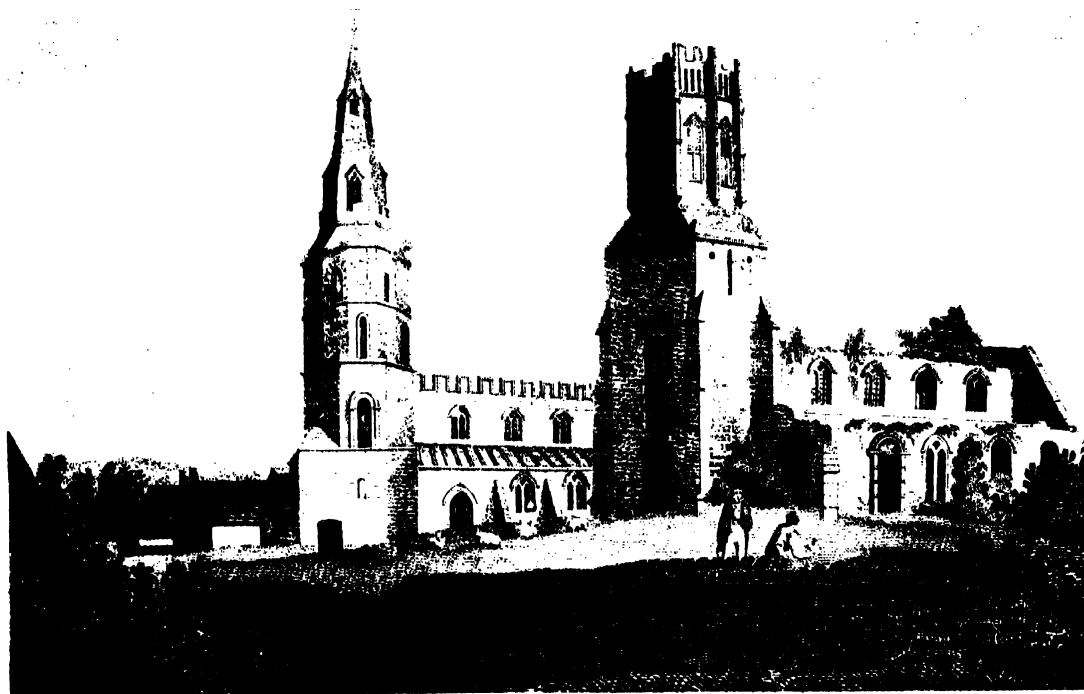
THIS beautiful seat, late Lord Craven's, but now in possession of the Margrave of Anspach, is situated to the left of the Bath road, two miles from Newbury.

The house is an elegant modern mansion; and in point of situation, for beauty of surrounding scenery, and the exquisite taste displayed in the grounds, is without an equal in the county of Berks. The house is built on a descent, and above it rise some thick and beautiful oaks and elms of uncommon size. This gives the *tout-ensemble* a very picturesque appearance; as the building being of a fine free-stone, and the wood at the back rising gradually to a great height, forms an agreeable contrast. The rooms are decorated in the first style of elegance, and three of them derive an air of novelty from an arrangement nowhere else to be met with; the first has a broad border of red roses, most exquisitely painted all round the room; the next is the pale rose; and the third the white. These rooms were planned entirely under the direction of the Margravine; and do great honour to her Serene Highness's taste. In the drawing-room are four capital paintings of Murillo, some portraits by Vandyke, and one of her Highness by Romney in his best style.

The out-offices are particularly well adapted for their various purposes; and near them her Highness the Margravine has erected a large, thatched, circular building, the outside round of which is for a riding-house, and the inner circle a theatre.

A large canal nearly surrounds the park. At some little distance, but within sight from the House, winds the river Kennet; and beyond that is Hampstead Park, now Lord Craven's.

VOL. V.



from the Abbey, looking towards the East

the North Tower, looking towards the East

SWAFFHAM.

SWAFFHAM BOLBECK

NUMB. CXX.

PLATE CXXIX.

IS situated about ten miles eastward of Cambridge, in the same county. It has two parish churches standing in the same church-yard, upon a hill, and to be seen from a great distance, forming a fine and rich ornament to the adjacent country.

These parishes constitute the village commonly called SWAFFHAM BOLBECK (or Great Swaffham), taking its name from the Bolbecks, ancient lords thereof; one of whom founded a Benedictine nunnery here, before King John's reign, and dedicated it to St. Mary.

Of the two parish churches before mentioned, that which stands most northerly is generally called Swaffham High church, from the steeple on its spire, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The other is dedicated to St. Cyric (Cyric), or, as commonly called, St. Syris, and St. Juliet, which parishes are united by an act of Parliament.

The large square tower contains six bells, and was designed for a spire, but was with great difficulty finished in the manner that we now see it, for it was many years building. The bells in this steeple are used on all occasions, the other steeple being useless. The body of this church, however, is in ruins, and the other, being kept in repair, is constantly used.

The vulgar tradition respecting these churches is, that they were erected at the sole expence of two sisters.

The census of the parish, taken this year (1831), is somewhat singular, being 540 males, and exactly the same number of females.

The present View was taken from a farm adjoining to the church-yard.



Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by W. G. Thompson.

Illustration of Dalby Hall, Lincolnshire, from a drawing by W. G. Thompson.

DALBY, Lincolnshire

D A L B Y,

NUMB. CX.

PLATE CCXX.

IN Lincolnshire, the residence of John Bourne, Esq. is beautifully situated on a rising lawn, at an agreeable distance from the London road leading to Louth, and commands a remote view of the sea and the Norfolk coast.

The grounds, which were once well stocked with deer, are pleasantly varied, and well covered with wood; and the gardens laid out with taste and elegance.

This place formerly belonged to the ancient and respectable family of the Longdens, who sold it to the Cardens. At the beginning of the last century, an ancestor of the present possessors was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and thence obtained a living in the neighbourhood, which occasioned him to settle there; and he afterwards purchased the estate of Dalby. About fifty years ago the present mansion was erected on the site of an old edifice, and we understand it is in contemplation shortly to pull down the present house, and to erect another after an elegant design.

In the church is a marble monument to the memory of Sir Philip and Lady Longden.

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Engraved by W. H. Stiles from a drawing by J. H. Stiles.

MONMOUTH

M O N M O U T H.

NUMB. CXI.

PLATE CCXXI.

THE town of **MONMOUTH**, a strong hold of the Saxons, and capital of the county, which was formerly reckoned as belonging to Wales, but is now classed among the counties of England, is pleasantly and commodiously situated at the junction of the Wye with the Monnow, over each of which rivers it has a stone bridge. Our View is on that which crosses the latter, and the gateway is such a reman of antiquity as we seldom see.

MONMOUTH, which is distant from London about 130 miles, is by some supposed to have been the Bletium of the Romans, or very near it, the position corresponding with that place in the itineraries: it was heretofore a place of such note, that Arthur the Great, King of Britain, is said to have kept his court there. King Henry III. granted it large privileges, and Henry V. was born in its castle, of which, however, there now remain but some of the ruins: among which is shown the room where he first drew breath; it is in the upper story, and is of large dimensions.

The town is large, populous, and genteel, containing 600 houses, and about 2600 inhabitants: the vicinity is extremely beautiful, the market-place spacious, and the public buildings do credit to the taste and spirit of the corporation and county. It was in a curious but now ruined edifice of this town, called the Monks' Church, that Geoffry of Monmouth wrote his History of Great Britain, a work that is for the most part looked on as fabulous, though many writers have undertaken its defence.

MONMOUTH is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, 15 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, &c. and has a considerable market on Saturdays for corn and other provisions. Its chief trade is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn. It formerly gave the title of Duke to James Fitzroy (eldest natural son of King Charles II.), beheaded by James II. for taking arms and claiming the crown. It now gives the title of Earl to the family of Mordaunt, who are also Earls of Peterborough.

About a mile from **MONMOUTH** is Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, whose third son, Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, now (1801) represents the town in Parliament.



Engraved by J. Goussier sculpsit J. Goussier del. J. Goussier

Published by J. Goussier at the Sign of the Three Crowns, in the Strand

RIEVALX ABBEY Yorkshire

RIVALX ABBEY,

NUMB. CXI.

PLATE CCXXII.

SITUATED in a pleasant vale, three miles from Duncombe Park, in the North Riding of the county of York, and about 30 miles from Scarborough, is a very stately vestige of antiquity.

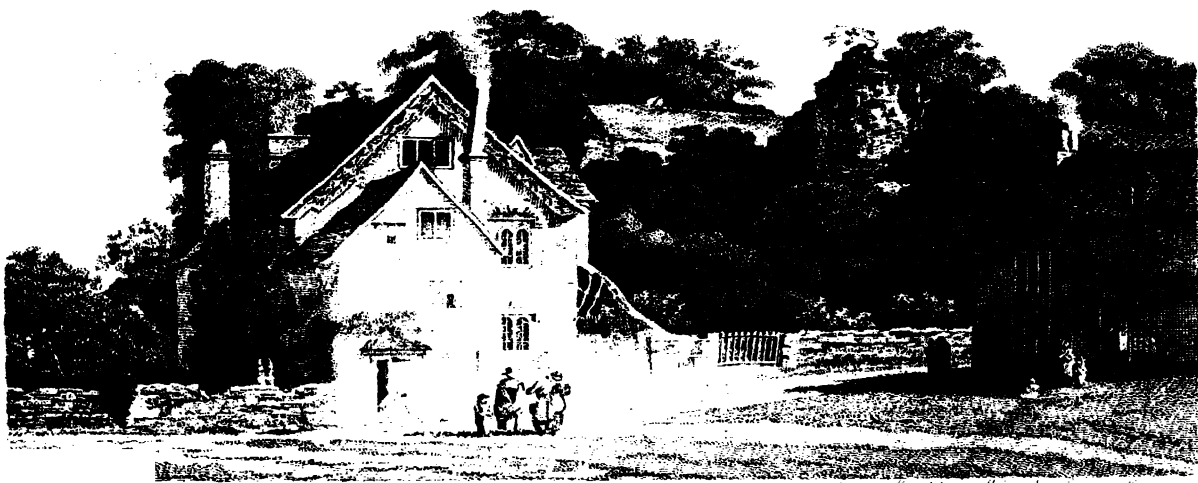
The remains of a grand gateway, of Gothic architecture, and other noble ruins, prove the ABBEY to have been formerly of great magnificence and extent. The situation is not to be surpassed in picturesque effect; nature and art having been united to form a most enchanting scenery. At a small distance from the ABBEY is a steep and winding path, ascending to a charming terrace, which overlooks the ruins, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects. On the brow of the hill, Mr. Duncombe has, at a prodigious expense, made a fine bowling-green. At one end of this green is an elegant circular temple, which appears in the annexed View: and at the other end, at the distance of half a mile, is a handsome pavilion, adorned with many excellent paintings; and hence there is a view of an extensive valley, richly ornamented with wood and water. The north side of the terrace is defended by a thick plantation of firs, and the slopes are covered with trees and shrubs, of variegated foliage.

Pope Alexander III. (who reigned from A.D. 1159 to 1181), by his bull, dated 1160, took this monastery into his immediate protection, enjoining that the Cistercian order should there continue for ever, confirming to them all their possessions (many of which are there specified), and exempting them from paying tithes; forbidding all persons to detain any of the brethren of the house; charging all bishops not to interdict them, unless for some notorious offence; allowing them to perform the divine office in private, although the country should happen to be under an interdict; declaring any person to be excommunicated who should presume to steal any thing out of their lands, or to take any man thence; and confirming all the immunities granted by Henry I. and Henry II.

The valuation in 26 Henry VIII. A. D. 1534, according to Dugdale, amounted to the sum of 27*8*l. 10*s*. 2*d*. per annum:—according to Speed, 35*1*l. 14*s*. 6*d*. At the dissolution were found 110 fodder of lead, 516 ounces of plate, and five bells. At the surrender were twenty-three monks and the abbot.

The site was granted in exchange for other lands, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, to Thomas Earl of Rutland, a descendant of Walter de Espec, the founder of the ABBEY. Catherine, daughter and heiress of Roger Earl of Rutland (by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the famous Sir Philip Sidney), being married to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, he (in her right) became possessed thereof; and his son, the second Duke of Buckingham, sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight, whose grand-nephew, Thomas Duncombe, Esq. member of Parliament for Morpeth, A. D. 1758, possessed it, and ornamented the ground with much taste and elegance.

For other particulars respecting this most delightful place, see Plate 22, Vol. i. of this work; where a view of the ABBEY, from a different situation, was given.



S.K.

U S K,

NUMB. CXII.

PLATE CCXXIII.

OR Caerwysk, is a borough town of Monmouthshire, pleasantly situated near the conflux of the rivers Byrdhin and Usk, five miles to the north-east of Pont-y-pool, 11 south-west of Monmouth, and 145 west-by-north of London. Over the river Usk (famous for its large and fine salmon) is a bridge of five arches, from which a beautiful view of the country may be had.

Usk is generally supposed to have been the Roman city called Burrium, by Antoninus. It certainly is of high antiquity, and has been of great extent, as foundations and paved ways have been discovered in the adjacent fields. There are many ancient houses in it, much dilapidated; indeed, some parts of it seem as if but recently left by a plundering enemy, though tradition imputes its destruction to Owen Glendower.

It contains 166 houses, and about 700 inhabitants; the principal manufactory is one for japanned goods.

Here are the remains of a large castle, which has suffered much at different times from hostile inroads; who was its founder is uncertain, but it was once in possession of Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, who died 1262, and his widow had it for her dower. The present appearance of the building assigns it to Norman origin. It came to the crown in the time of Edward IV. and has since passed by various ways into different families. About 40 years ago it belonged to Lord Viscount Windor; and, though that title be now extinct, it probably rests in the possession of some branch of the same noble family.

Usk has a market on Mondays; and two fairs, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlary, held on the Monday after Trinity, and on the 18th of October.

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GRANTHAM

GRANTHAM

NUMB. CXII.

PLATE CCXXIV.

IS an ancient, well-built, and populous town, seated on the river Witham, in the south-west part of Lincolnshire, about 111 miles from London.

The remains of a castle were some years since dug up at this place, which has occasioned a conjecture that it was a Roman town. From Domesday-book we learn, that it was, in Edward the Confessor's reign, part of the great estate of Earl Harold, afterwards King of England.

It was given by King John to William the fifth Earl of Boloign, Warren, and Moreton, to hold till he could recover his lands in Normandy, seized by the French King, or till the King should make him an equivalent exchange for them; but, these things not happening, the King confirmed this lordship to him in lieu of them.

In Edward the Third's time it was bequeathed to the King, who gave it to William de Bohun, and made him Earl of Northampton. King William the Third made this town an earldom, creating, in 1698, Henry d'Auverquerque (son of the renowned General Lord d'Auverquerque, who saved the King's life, when Prince of Orange, at the battle of St. Denis) Earl of GRANTHAM.

The town is governed by an ancient corporation, consisting of an alderman, a recorder, 12 burgessees (having power to act as officers of the peace), a coroner, escheater, and 12 common-councilmen, and is famous for a very large and handsome church, with a spire steeple 82 yards high; but so constructed, that, on whichever side it be viewed, it appears to decline from the perpendicular; and the tower is somewhat disfigured by a projection in one corner, serving for a staircase. The church contains a double-fronted organ, finely ornamented; and handsome monuments, nearly contiguous, to the memory of the Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Bury, and the Lord Chief Justice Sir Dudley Rider.

In a large ornamented building belonging to the church is a great collection of bones, bleached white by the air, curiously piled up, and arranged in very exact order.

Here were formerly many religious houses, ruins of some of which still remain. In one of these, near the market-place, is a very pretty little chapel, adorned with imagery.

Here is also, beside other charity-schools, a good free-school, founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; wherein Sir Isaac Newton received the first principles of literature, under the famous William Walker, then master of the school.

GRANTHAM, lying on the great York road, is remarkable for excellent inns, many of which are calculated for entertaining persons of the highest quality, with their retinues. The market is on Saturday; and there are five fairs, held on the 5th Monday in Lent (for horned cattle, horses, and sheep), Holy Thursday (for sheep and horses), and July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races.

This town sends two members to Parliament, its present representatives (1801) being George Sutton and Simon Yorke, Esquires.

RICHMOND BRIDGE.

NUMB. CXIII.

PLATE CCXXV.

THIS is a simple yet elegant structure, and, from its situation, must rank as one of the most beautiful ornaments of the river Thames, and the country adjacent. Its distance from the western extremity of London is nine miles.

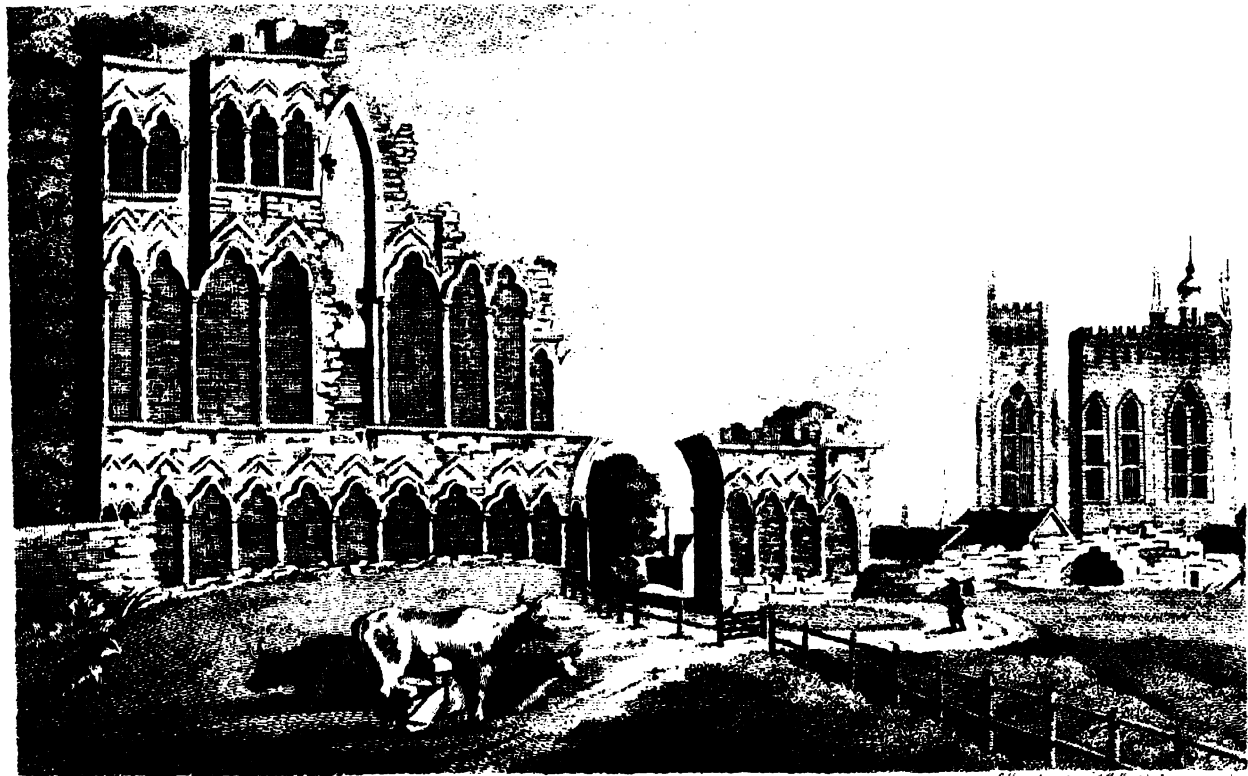
It is built with Portland stone, from a design of Mr. Payne, of London, and the masonry was executed by Mr. Carr, of Richmond, with great expedition; for the following inscription will show when it was begun:

“The first stone of this BRIDGE was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the 23d of August, Anno Domini 1774, and in the 14th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third:”
and it was finished in December 1777.

On the spot where this BRIDGE is built, there formerly was a ferry; the proprietor of which, when the BRIDGE was proposed, offered to give up his right for 6000*l.* or an annuity of 220*l.* engaging, if the Commissioners gave him 6000*l.* to subscribe the whole towards building the BRIDGE: what was the result of this public-spirited proposal, we have not heard.

The elegant houses and hanging gardens on the declivity of Richmond Hill, descending to the water-side, form a delightful prospect from the BRIDGE as you ascend it from the town; and the verdant meadows on the Twickenham shore present a most agreeable variety, viewed from the centre. In short, from whatever point of view this BRIDGE is beheld, it presents the spectator with one of the richest landscapes that nature and art conjoined ever produced, strongly reminding the connoisseur in painting of some of the best performances of Claude Lorraine.

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ST. MARY'S ABBEY

ST. MARY'S ABBEY,

NUMB. CXIII.

PLATE CCXXVI.

A MOST noble and magnificent monastery, anciently one of the glories of York, was situated under the walls on the north side of the city. It was built in 1089, and suffered in the general conflagration which destroyed the cathedral in 1137. It lay in ruins till 1270, when it was begun to be rebuilt by Simon de Warwick, then abbot, who laid the first stone. This was the building, the noble remains of which are still seen.

There is no place about the city of York that can boast of a more agreeable site: it is on a rising ground, the aspect south-west, declining every way to the river Ouse, which runs by at the bottom. The ground on which it stands is almost square, and it is enclosed on two sides by stately walls, built with many orderly and large towers, embattled; on a third by the river Ouse, and on the fourth by the rampart and walls of the city.

The whole circumference, by an exact mensuration, is 1280 yards, or about three quarters of a mile; that is to say, from Bootham-bar to St. Marygate Tower 194 yards; from St. Marygate Tower to the West Tower, abutting upon the Ouse, 420 yards; from the West Tower to the Water-house Tower, on the south, 246 yards; from the Water-house Tower, by the ramparts of the city, to Bootham-bar, 420 yards.

The ABBEY CHURCH was 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. In the ABBEY wall were only two principal gates; the one on the east side, opening into Bootham; near the gate of the city; the other on the north side, which was the main entrance into the ABBEY, opens into St. Marygate, a little below the church of St. Olave.

At the north-east corner of the walls is a tower, called St. Mary's Tower, in which all the records, taken out of the religious houses at their dissolution on the north side of the Trent, were deposited, under the care of the Lord President. Mr. Dodsworth had but just finished his laborious transcripts of these valuable remains, when the Tower was blown up in the siege of York in 1644, and most of the original records were destroyed.

The annexed View was taken in June 1799.



Engraving of Billings Gate and the Quay, London, by J. H. Sturt.

Published by J. H. Sturt, 10, Pall Mall, London.

BILLINGS GATE, London

BILLINGSGATE

NUMB. CXIV.

PLATE CCXXVII.

IS principally distinguished as being the only port for fish in London. It is situated on the bank of the Thames, between London Bridge and the Custom-house, but nearer to the former.

There does not appear any necessity for supposing that there has ever been a gate at this place, as some antiquaries have taken pains to prove there was; one of whom says, that it should be written *BELIN'S GATE*, or the *GATE* of *BELINUS*, King of Britain (fellow-adventurer with Brennus, King of the Gauls, at the sacking of Rome 360 years before Christ). *Gate* (as defined in Skinner's Etymology) here signifies a place where there was a concourse of people; a common quay, or wharf, where there is a free going in and out of the same.

BILLINGSGATE is a small port for the reception of shipping; but was, for a considerable time, the most important place for the landing of almost every article of commerce. It was not till the reign of King William that it became celebrated chiefly as a fish-market. In 1699 it was, by Act of Parliament, made a free port for fish, which might be sold there every day in the week, except Sunday; but the object of this has long been frustrated by the combinations and monopolies of wealthy dealers.

The chief imports at *BILLINGSGATE*, beside those of fish, are, salt, oranges, lemons, nuts, onions, and Kentish cherries; and the water-gate is attended every tide at high water by the passage-boats for Gravesend. In fine weather, and with brisk winds, this passage is one of the cheapest and most pleasant excursions that can be made by those who are fond of aquatic amusements. Till very lately, the fare to Gravesend from London was only 9*d.* per head; but it has since been raised to 1*s.*

We shall close this account with the following quotation from Stow's Survey of London, black letter edition, about 1597, p. 161.

“ This gate is now more frequented than of olde time, when the Queens Hith was more used as being appointed by the Kinges of this realm, to be the special or onely porte for taking up of al such kinde of marchandizes brought to this citie by strangers and forrenners; and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawne up for passage of shippes with toppes thether.

“ Touching the aunient customes of this *BILLINGSGATE*, I have not read in any recorde more than that in the raign of Edwarde the Thirde, every great ship landing there, paid for strandage two pence, every little ship with orelockes a penny, the lesser boate, called a battle, a halfe penny: of two quarters of corn measured, the king was to have one farthing; of a combe of corne, a penny; of every weight going out of the citie, a halfe penny; of two quarters of sea-coale measured, a farthing; and of every tunne of ale going out of England beyond the seas, by marchant strangers, foure pence; of every thousand herring, a farthing, except the franchises,” &c.

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Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by A. Kneller

The Race at Newmarket, 1751

NEW MARKET

NEW MARKET,

NUMB. CXIV.

PLATE CCXXVIII.

CELEBRATED principally for its race-course, is situated twelve miles from Cambridge, ten from Bury St. Edmund's, and sixty-one from London.

The town, which lies in a valley, is very neat, and consists chiefly of one long street, the north side of which is in the county of Suffolk, and the south in Cambridgeshire; but it is certainly not "new," as its name would seem to import; for it was of some note in the time of Edward III. In the reign of Charles II. it became famous for the diversion of horse-racing on the Heath during the king's usual residence there about the latter end of the summer. The palace built by that monarch still exists. It is situated in the centre of the town, with spacious rooms elegantly fitted up, and kept in proper order for royal visitors. The Heath is of vast extent, but has a prospect three quarters of the compass, almost to the bounds of the horizon. Through this runs what is vulgarly called the Devil's Dyke, though it was, in fact, cast up by the hands of men, to be the boundary of the two Saxon kingdoms of the East Angles and Mercians. It is more properly called Rech Dyke, from Rech, a little town from which the Heath begins.

A fire breaking out in this town in 1683 saved the life of King Charles II. by compelling him to return before the time appointed, which prevented the designs of the Rye-house conspirators.

On the Cambridge side of the town stands the church of All Saints; which, however, is more properly a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Ditton; for the parish-church (St. Mary's) and the market are in the county of Suffolk. It has two charity-schools, endowed by Queen Anne, and is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norwich; but is chiefly remarkable for the races held on the Heath in April and October, to which the principal nobility and gentry resort, as well as many gamblers, sharpers, pickpockets, &c. The King gives two plates every year, each of 100*l.* value, to encourage the breed of light horses; and the races are frequently honoured with the presence of the Prince of Wales, and other branches of the royal family.

This town, in the reign of Edward III. gave name to Thomas of NEWMARKET, Bishop of Carlisle, who was so troublesome to Henry IV.

The markets are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the fairs on Whit-Tuesday and October 28.

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Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith

Printed by J. G. Smith at the Press of J. G. Smith

THE COLLEGE at Kilkenny

THE COLLEGE AT KILKENNY

NUMB. CXV.

PLATE CCXXIX.

IS feated on the bank of the river Nore, in rich meadows rifing gently from the water-fide, and well wooded with fycamore and afh trees; in fact, a more cheerful or healthy fituation than this, for the bringing-up of youth, can hardly be conceived.

This infitution was firft endowed by the Ormond family as a free-school; but, having been entirely modernized, is become almoft a private feminary introductory to the univerfity of Dublin, and has had the honour of raifing fome of the choicelt flowers that have adorned the fields of literature.

The caftle of KILKENNY (a fmall part of which is feen among the trees in this View) is, from the COLLEGE, a grand and magnificent object. It was built by William Marefcail the elder, in the reign of King John, and commands moft extenfive views up and down the river. Looking upwards, the eye comprehends the town, with two beautiful bridges, built of black marble, quarried in the environs; the fteeple of St. Francis's and the Black abbeys, with St. Mary's church, and the venerable cathedral, richly terminate the left bank; while the elegant remains of the priory of St. John the Evangelift, and the foot barracks, with hanging gardens, decorate the right. Looking downwards, the COLLEGE firft attracts attention; and beyond that the eye repofes on the fertile meadows through which the river meanders with many a graceful bend, fometimes reflecting the deep fhade of the neighbouring heights, and in other parts diftending its calm and pellucid bofom to the fun, ftill leffening until it lofes itfelf in the diftant hills, forming a fcene beautifully diversified.

The gallery in the caftle contains fome fine pictures from the pencils of Vandyke, Lely, Wiffing, &c. efpecially a head of the unfortunate Lord Strafford, faid to have been painted near the time of his execution. The countenance is expreffive of deep, fettled grief, and is in Vandyke's beft manner. There are likewife portraits of the family of Charles I. with whole lengths of Charles and his queen Henrietta, by the fame artift.

Further particulars of KILKENNY will be found in Vol. IV. N^o 87.

VOL. V.



B E W D L E Y

NUMB. CXV.

PLATE CCXXX.

IS a small borough town 129 miles from London, delightfully situated in the county of Worcester, near the forest of Wyre, and on the side of a hill declining to the Severn: indeed, its pleasant site is supposed to have given it originally the name of *BEAU-LIEU*, *i. e.* Fine-place, which has been since corrupted into *BEAWLEY* and *BEWDLEY*.

This town sent burgesses to Parliament so early as temp. Edw. I. after which there was a long interruption. Edward IV. granted it considerable privileges, to which additional ones were given by Henry VII. who built here, for his son Prince Arthur, a palace called Tickenhall, which had a very fine park about it; but this, with the house, was destroyed by the Puritans in the civil wars.

BEWDLEY was incorporated by James I. and governed by a bailiff and burgesses; but the corporation was obliged to surrender their charter in the reign of Charles II.; and in that of James II. they were forced by the violence of the times to accept another. In 1707, on a trial at law, the surrender in the reign of Charles II. was judged void, and a new charter was granted by Queen Anne, which confirmed the privileges granted by the charter of James I. In consequence of this, two members were returned to Parliament, and two returns made to the sheriff, one by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by that of the new. This occasioned a great lawsuit, which was at length determined in favour of the new charter; since which, only one representative has been elected for this borough. The present member is *MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.*

BEWDLEY is a populous town, and carries on a considerable trade; for, by means of the Severn, great quantities of salt, hardware, glass, Manchester goods, &c. are put on board barges here, for Worcester, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports.

The church is only a chapel of ease to that of Ribbesford, on the other side of the Severn, over which was an old bridge, the object of the Print, and which has, we believe, been taken away since the View was drawn, and another built.

The town is well supplied with corn, malt, leather, and caps (which the Dutch traders buy) called *Monmouth caps*.

The markets are held every Saturday, and the fairs April 23, December 10 and 11.



ABINGDON

ABINGDON.

NUMB. CXVI.

PLATE CCXXXI.

ABBENDON, or ABBEY TOWN, commonly called ABINGDON, is a borough of great antiquity on the banks of the Isis, in the county of Berks, and distant fifty-six miles from London.

It was remarkable in the time of the Britons for the conversion of many Pagans to Christianity, and also as the residence of Cissa, King of the West Saxons (about A. D. 530), whose nephew (Hein), a noble Saxon, built a very magnificent abbey there, which was destroyed by the Danes, Ingar and Hubba, about A. D. 871; and rebuilt by Edred, the twenty-seventh King of the West Saxons, about 970. In 1084 William the Conqueror kept his Easter here; his son, afterwards Henry I. received his education in it; and it was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1538, at a time when the annual revenue of it was (according to Burton) 2042*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Several synods are said to have been held here.

The present View was taken from the jail, and exhibits the Town-hall, part of St. Nicholas's Church, High Street, and the Bury. The Town-hall was built by Sir Christopher Wren; it is of the Corinthian order, stands on lofty pillars, and is considered as one of the handsomest in England. The lower part, which is open on all sides, is used as a market-house; in the large room above, the summer assizes for the county are held, and the business of the corporation is transacted.

There was formerly a fine Cross and Market-house, which are noticed by Leland and Camden; but these were both destroyed in the civil wars.

The town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, pursuant to a charter of Queen Mary. The streets, all of which centre in the open and spacious area wherein the Town-hall stands, are well paved; and a very considerable trade is carried on in sack and facking weaving, and grain, which it sends in barges to London. Here are two churches (St. Helen's and St. Nicholas), a free-school, a charity-school (founded in 1563 by John Royfe), and an hospital for six poor men and as many women.

ABINGDON gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Bertie family, and sends one member to parliament, who was formerly chosen by the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, but is now elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving charity. The present representative (1801) is Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq. a Director of the India Company.



Carisbrooke Castle, Hampshire, from the River

Engraved by J. Smith, del. by J. Smith, sculp.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Hampshire

CARISBROOKE CASTLE

NUMB. CXVI.

PLATE CCXXXII.

IS situated on a lofty eminence about a mile to the south of Newport, and near the centre of the Isle of Wight, overlooking the village of CARISBROOKE. Its height from the valley is at least 300 feet.

The antiquity of this place is not known; but it was a strong fortress long before the use of fire-arms. It is conjectured to have been built in the time of the ancient Britons, and repaired by the Romans, after they had subdued this island in an expedition under the conduct of Vespasian, about A. C. 45.

Whitgar (or Whitgar), a follower of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, rebuilt this CASTLE about 519; and from him it then took the name of WHITGARSBURG, which was afterwards corrupted to CARISBROOKE.

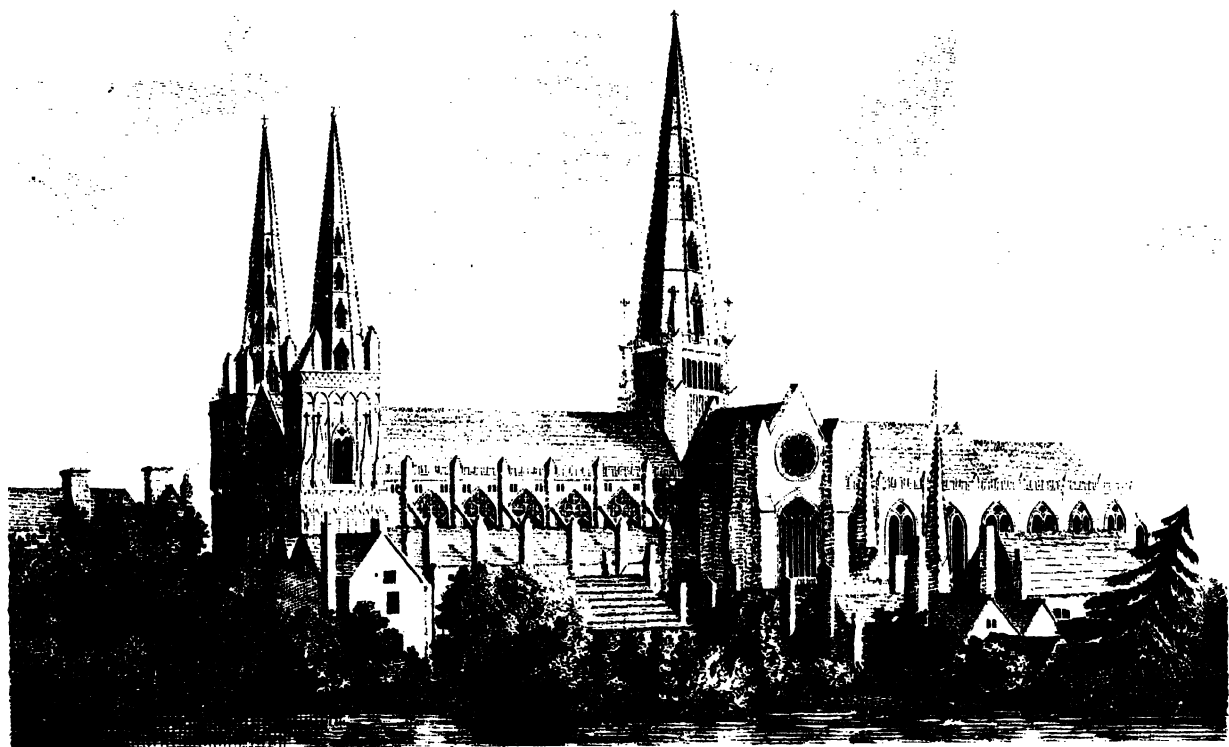
It was repaired by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I. and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth; but it is chiefly memorable in latter times on account of King Charles the First having been thirteen months a prisoner in it. The walls are nearly a mile and a half in circumference.

There is a famous well in the CASTLE, upwards of 210 feet deep, that supplies it with excellent water, which is drawn up by an afs's working in a wheel of fifteen feet diameter, in the same manner as a dog turns a spit: one of these animals, in 1747, had been forty years in the service. A pin thrown into this well is near four seconds of time in reaching the bottom; and, on striking the water, sends up a loud and very unexpected sound. There was likewise another well formerly in the keep, or dungeon, near 300 feet deep; but this is now almost filled up with rubbish.

A very pretty chapel belongs to the CASTLE, in which divine service is still performed; but the CASTLE itself is rapidly falling to ruins. In 1758 the governor's house was converted to an hospital for the sick men of the camp.

The village of CARISBROOKE was once a considerable town, but it is now gone to decay.

The island, in general, is remarked for the longevity of its inhabitants.



ACHERFIELD CATHEDRAL.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

NUMB. CXVII.

PLATE CCXXXIII.

THIS is a very ancient building; but anterior to its erection there was one, of which we have collected the following particulars:

The seven Saxon kingdoms were at first all heathens, and lived awhile in tolerable harmony with each other. At length Ofwius, the warlike king of Northumberland, who reigned from 643 to 670, fell upon the wealthy kingdom of Mercia (comprising all the counties between the Trent and the Thames), and subdued it. He was so bigoted a heathen as to put his two sons to death for having embraced Christianity; but afterwards, bitterly repenting, he was himself converted; and, building the CATHEDRAL of LICHFIELD on the spot near which the fore-mentioned battle had been fought, and the Christian army so cruelly massacred, he called the place LICHENFIELD, or the Field of dead Bodies—*Lichen*, in Saxon, signifying a *dead body*. The Mercian CATHEDRAL being thus founded, the Northumbrians driven back into their own country, and the Mercian kings restored, they became Christians, and reigned in great prosperity; and during that time it was an archbishopric.

About six centuries afterwards, the weather had so greatly injured the CATHEDRAL (the roof being only covered with shingles), that Bishop Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. pulled it entirely down, and rebuilt it upon the present magnificent scale. He roofed it with that noble stone vault, which is the admiration of architects, and worthy the inspection of the curious, and then covered the whole with lead. Bishop Langton, about 1246, added the light and beautiful Lady-choir, with its highly-ornamented screen. The bishop also enlarged the Clofe, and fortified it with a strong wall and deep fosse, still in part remaining. Barrow Cop Hill, the tumulus of the three slain kings, with a figure of the present church, was made the city-arms.

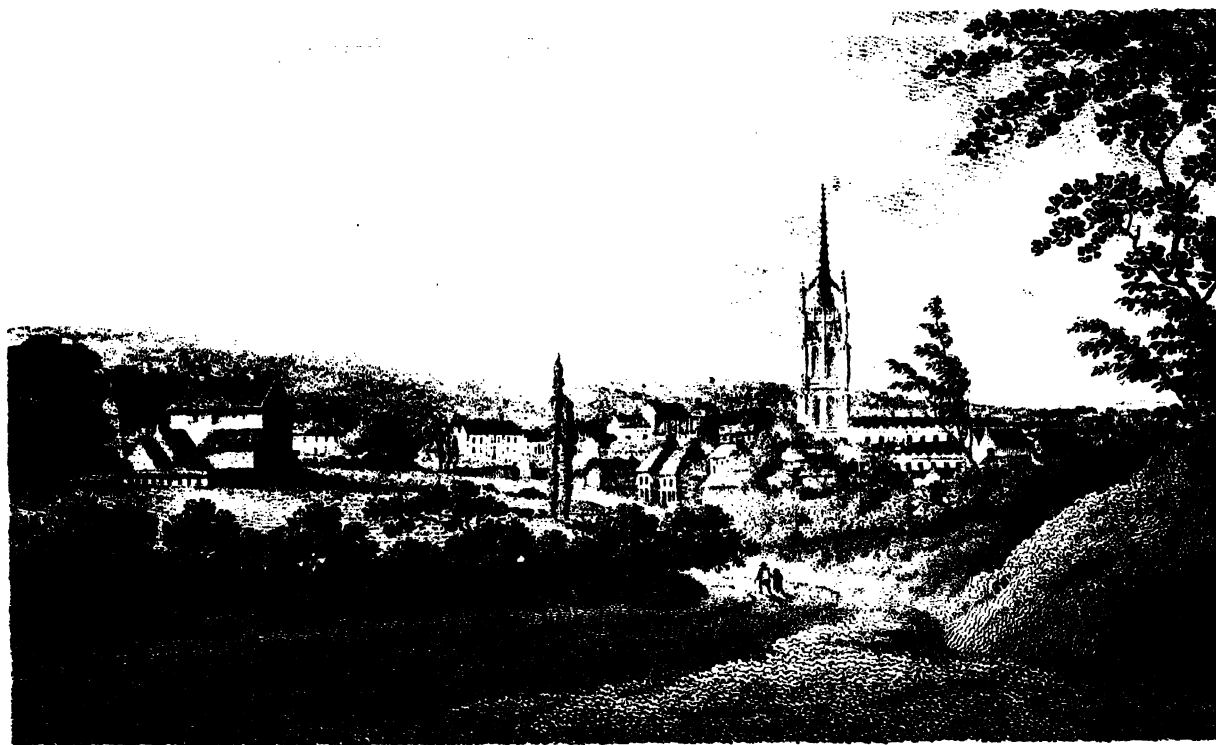
At the Reformation, Coventry, which had been long united to it, was disjoined, and its monastery seized by the king.

The famous church champion in the civil war, Dr. John Hacket, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was, after the Restoration, viz. in 1661, made Bishop of LICHFIELD, and set about the reparation of his CATHEDRAL, which had severely suffered in the siege of the Clofe. He expended 23,000*l.* about it, great part of which he personally collected in the town.

The rich circular west window, in front, was raised by the Duke of York in the reign of Charles II. and was ornamented with coloured glass in 1776, by the will of Dean Addenbrooke. About the same time the lead was taken from the roof, and slate substituted in its room.

The dimensions of the church are as follow: length from east to west 411 feet; side aisles 66; breadth of the body 153; height of the two west spires 188, and the great spire, nearly in the centre, 256.

The city of LICHFIELD is in the county of Stafford, distant from London about 119 miles north-west, and in the same direction about eighteen miles from Coventry, with which it now constitutes a united bishopric



Engraved by G. G. G. from a drawing by J. G. G.

By Robert Greville, Esq. & John Greville, Esq. & John Greville, Esq.

TO THE

L O U T H

NUMB. CXVII.

PLATE CCXXXIV.

IS a pretty large and populous town, charmingly situated in a valley at the foot of the Wolds of Lincolnshire, and is said to have received its name from a small navigable river called the Lud, on which it is seated, that rises near the town, and falls into the sea at Great Grimsby. It stands 153 miles north of London.

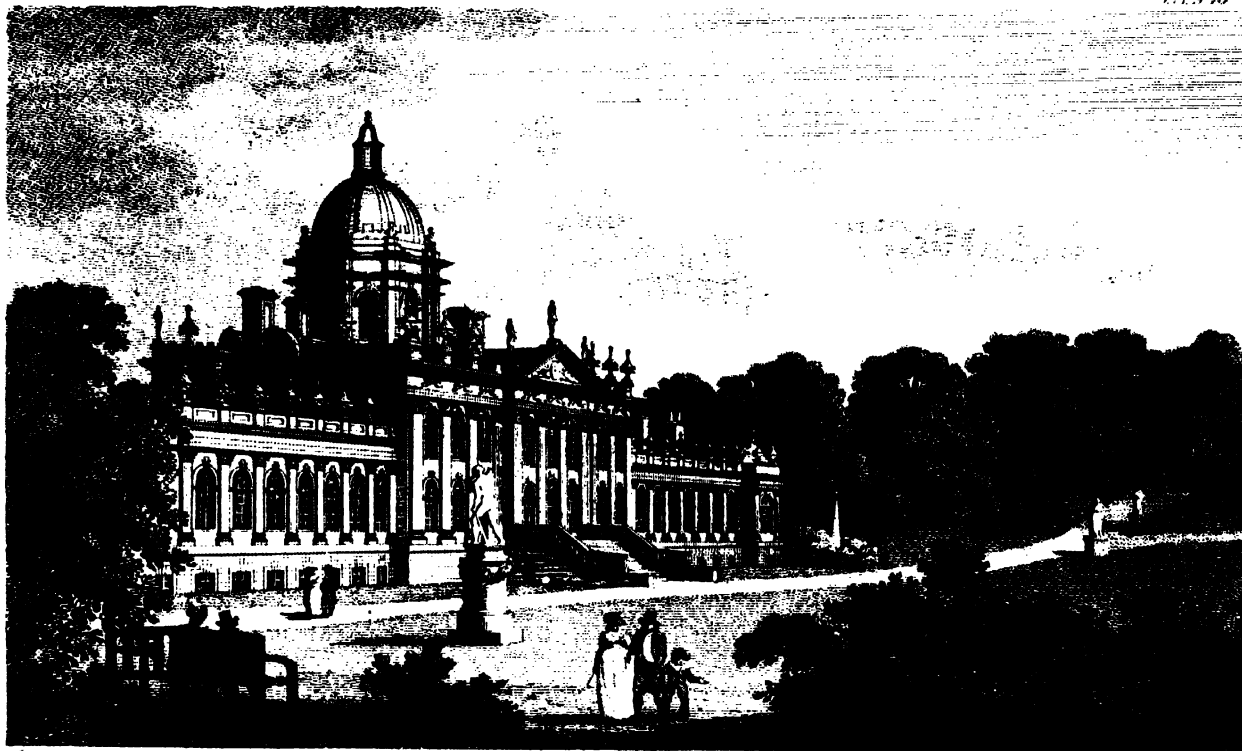
The civil government of LOUTH is in a warden and seven assistants. The church is a large and noble edifice, and the steeple is esteemed the most beautiful and almost the highest in England.

There are two free-schools in the town; one founded by Edward VI. for Latin and Greek; the other, an English school for the education of forty poor children.

The population of this place has lately much increased; for, in 1782, it was 3015; and in 1801, 4195; the number of females exceeding that of the males by 279.

The markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but the former is the principal, and is considerable for cattle, horses, hogs, corn, and all sorts of provisions; beside which, it has three fairs, viz. on May 24 and August 16 for sheep, and December 3 for horses.

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Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. from a sketch by J. G. Smith, Esq.

Published by J. G. Smith, Esq. at the Office of the Yorkshire Post, No. 1, St. John's Street, York.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.

CASTLE HOWARD

NUMB. CXVIII.

PLATE CCXXXV.

IS the noble and magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle; it is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Derwent, in the wapentake of Bulmer, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the left of the York road, between Whitwell and New Malton; about six miles from the latter, and twice that distance from the city of York.

On the site of the old castle of Hinderkelf, which was burnt, the present building was erected by Charles, third Earl of Carlisle of the Howard family, from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh, after the style of Blenheim House in Oxfordshire; but has a more extended front (it being 660 feet, Blenheim only 320): it was begun in 1712.

CASTLE HOWARD, on opening the mansion, presents a very grand appearance; the approach, however, is somewhat too straight and formally planted. At the entrance of the park, which is through an arched gateway lined and flanked with towers, the visitor comes to an eminence, and thence to an obelisk bearing various inscriptions.

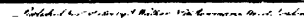
The hall is a grand and uncommon room, being thirty-three feet square by sixty high, terminating in a dome at the top, and ornamented with marble columns. The walls are painted by Pellegrini with the history of Phaëton, and also adorned with several antique statues and busts; among which are full lengths, in marble, of Augustus Cæsar and Aurelius, Ceres, Commodus, Scipio Africanus, Mark Antony, and two females, supposed to be Roman empresses.

The apartments are decorated with numerous family portraits, and many other pictures, by distinguished masters, procured at a great expense; indeed, that has not been spared in any part, for even the window-frames are gilt.

The museum is filled with antique busts, urns, bronzes, sarcophaguses, tables, and many other articles curious, valuable, and worthy of observation.

In the park is an Ionic Temple of Diana, with four porticoes, forming a handsome room fitted up chiefly with marble. In niches over the doors are the busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The floor is in different compartments of marble, and the room is crowned with a dome ornamented with white and gold. In another part of the park stands a circular mausoleum with a chapel over it; and this repository of the dead has something very awful and magnificent about it.

On the whole, CASTLE HOWARD, from the extent of its domain, the size of its woods, the judgment with which they have been planted, and the numerous structures that adorn it, forms one of the grandest inland scenes in this country; and is a magnificent specimen of the taste and wealth of the British nobility.



GATESHEAD.

G A T E S H E A D

NUMB. CXVIII.

PLATE CCXXXVI.

IS an ancient borough, situated in the county palatine of Durham, 28o miles from London, and is connected by a bridge with the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, of which it is considered as a suburb, and enjoys an ample share in the capital coal-trade of that river. (A View of Newcastle was given in N^o LXVI. of this work.)

This town, in the time of the Romans, was called GABROSENTUM, a name derived from two British words, *gaffr*, a goat, and *pen*, a head; the Saxons also called it GAETSHENED; and the ancient historians *Caprae Caput*, i.e. Goat's Head.

GATESHEAD is very advantageously situated for many improveable manufactories; but the borough at large is supposed to have lost considerable immunities and privileges, by the bridge toll, fourth shore anchorage, salt meadows, and even the lordship itself, being all alienated by temporary leases, surrenders, or other estrangements.

On the east side of Fore Street stands the forsaken chapel of St. Edmund; which, with an hospital for poor men, is said to have been endowed with improveable freeholds, designed by the founders to enlarge its public benefits in future; but though advanced, indeed, in improvements, they seem to have been wrested from their intention by interested individuals.

The Tolbooth, in the middle of Fore Street, which now wears a very indifferent appearance, was originally built for the regular holding of the half-yearly courts of the Bishop of Durham, who is lord paramount of the borough. It was ornamented in front with the arms of that pious and benevolent prelate Nathaniel Lord Crewe, who so richly endowed the humane institution at Bamborough Castle (of which place we have given a View in N^o LXVIII. of this work; also some account of his benevolence).

The freeholders in this borough are more than 100 in number; and are well known for their spirited exertions at the contested elections for knights of the shire. There are also two incorporated companies, the freemen of which are entitled, by their charters, to proportionate shares of all the advantages and temporary profits arising from the herbage and soil of the high and low Fells; as also those of the more beneficial town-fields and Benham Common, be the same arable, meadow, or pasture.

Since the new bridge was completed, in the year 1781, the place has been greatly improved by neat additional buildings; and a spacious road, from the bottom of Battle Bank, up to the High Fore Street.

Since that period also, the borough-holders have had the satisfaction of seeing their town-fields brought, as it were, from a wilderness into meads and pastures; full as promising in fertility as the best-cultivated enclosures round the neighbourhood.

When Edward the Sixth suppressed the bishopric of Durham, he annexed this place to the town of Newcastle; but Queen Mary soon after restored it to the church. It is thought to be more ancient than Newcastle itself, and was once the frontier garrison against the Scots and Picts.

GATESHEAD would become of more importance, had it a weekly market, as have other less public towns in the county.

In the annexed ENGRAVING the high building on the left hand is the shot-mill.

What is called GATESHEAD Fell is abundantly productive of grindstones.



TOOTNESS

T O T N E S S,

NUMB. CXIX.

PLATE CCXXXVII. *

THE most ancient borough in the county of Devon, and the oldest town in the kingdom (for we are told it was here that Brute landed with his followers from Troy), is situated on the river Dart, about twenty-three miles from Exeter, eight from Dartmouth, and 195 from London, on the side of a rocky eminence declining to the river. It consists chiefly of one broad street, about three quarters of a mile in length, at the end of which, over the river Dart, there is a fine stone bridge of seven arches, where the tide flows ten or twelve feet; and the river supplies the inhabitants with a superabundance of excellent fish of various sorts, but particularly trout and salmon-peal. Sometimes immense shoals of pilchards come up with the tide, so that 40,000 have been taken by a small boat in a little time.

TOTNESS had formerly four gates; which, together with the walls, are now nearly demolished, except the south gate and outward walls of the castle, that are still entire, except the battlements.

In the middle of the town stands a spacious church, with a fine tower and four pinnacles, above ninety feet high; here are also a town-hall and a school-house. The borough was incorporated by King John, with a mayor, thirteen burgher-masters, twenty common-councilmen, a recorder, &c. who, with the freemen of the town, have, ever since the 23d of Edward I. returned two members to Parliament; the present representatives (1801) are Lord Arden and Lord George Seymour.

This town suffered many alterations from Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; but the famous Roman causeway, which began here, though 1400 years old, is still visible.

The chief trade of TOTNESS is in the woollen manufactory; but we cannot, in justice, quit the subject of this town without mentioning its loyalty to the House of Brunswick, of which it gave a striking instance by an address to King George I. on occasion of the Vienna treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain; wherein the good people of TOTNESS assured his Majesty of their readiness, not only to grant him four shillings in the pound land-tax; but, if his service should require it, to give him the other sixteen likewise."

Its markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and the fairs May 1, July 25, October 28, and Easter Tuesday.

VOL. V.



Engraved by J. H. Stanger for the Harlaxton Manor House, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

HARLAXTON MANOR HOUSE (Lincolnshire)

HARLAXTON MANOR HOUSE.

NUMB. CXIX.

PLATE CXXXVIII.

HARLAXTON is a village three miles fouth-west from Grantham, which is 110 north of London, in the county of Lincoln. A spring (the source of the small river Mowbeck) rises in the village, and runs through it in its course to Grantham, where it falls into the river Witham.

The lordship of **HARLAXTON** contains about 2400 acres of land ; George de Ligne Gregory, Esq. is lord of the manor, and the largest proprietor in the place. The parish is a rectory, in value about 400*l. per annum*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is a large one for a village, having three aisles and a spacious chancel.

The manor and principal property in the lordship of **HARLAXTON** was possessed, in the reign of King Henry VII. by the family of Blewett, and was afterwards purchased by Sir Daniel de Ligne, a Fleming of great fortune ; who, with other opulent inhabitants of the Netherlands, took refuge in England, to avoid the persecutions of the Protestants by Philip II. of Spain. Sir Daniel de Ligne purchased not only the greater part of **HARLAXTON**, but the lordship of Stonceby, in the county of Leicester, with other estates, in Norfolk, in the city of London, and elsewhere.

The **MANOR HOUSE** at **HARLAXTON** is an extensive pile of stone building, 236 feet in front, is very ancient, and has a grand and venerable appearance. It is supposed to have originally belonged to John of Ghent ; but Sir Daniel de Ligne greatly enlarged it ; he built the gallery, 109 feet in length, fourteen feet eight inches wide, and eleven feet two inches high ; which, with the great dining-room, forty-four feet long, and thirty-one wide, he fitted up at considerable expense, ornamenting the windows of both these rooms with beautiful painted glass, the subjects of which are various ; some representing remarkable events in the Roman history ; others scriptural ; others again emblematical. The great hall is of the same dimensions as the dining-room, and fitted up in the style of ancient hospitality with a long table and benches, for the entertainment of the tenants, on one side of it ; and, at the upper end, with an elevated platform, for the lord of the manor and his family. In the bow-window in the dining-room are the coats of arms of De Ligne, De la Fontaine, De Cordes, and other relatives of the De Ligne family, who all emigrated from the Netherlands about the same period, and, purchasing estates in England, not far distant from each other, became residents.

HARLAXTON MANOR HOUSE is in a low situation ; but from the hills in front of it are very extensive prospects to the north and west, over a considerable part of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby ; including Lincoln Cathedral, Belvoir Castle, Southwell Minster, with the towns of Nottingham, Newark, Grantham, and innumerable villages ; comprising also many gentlemen's seats. A deep moat, supplied by a running stream, surrounds the garden, in the south front of the **MANOR HOUSE** ; and the outer court, on the north front, is enclosed with a high terrace supported by stone buttresses, on which terrace grow many lofty timber trees. The outer court is entered through an arched gateway of stone with double gates, and separated from the inner by a very beautiful and much-admired Gothic balustrade of stone, with double iron gates in the centre.



View of Bath Abbey, from the West, Somerset, 1740.

Engraved from a drawing by W. B. Kneller, Esq. London.

W E L L S.

NUMB. CXX.

PLATE CCXXXIX.

THIS ancient city stands at the foot of the Mendip hills, sixteen miles from Bath, and one hundred and twenty-seven from London, and is extremely clean and neat. The soil in general, in and about the town, is stony, and abounds in springs or wells; whence it is thought to have taken its name.

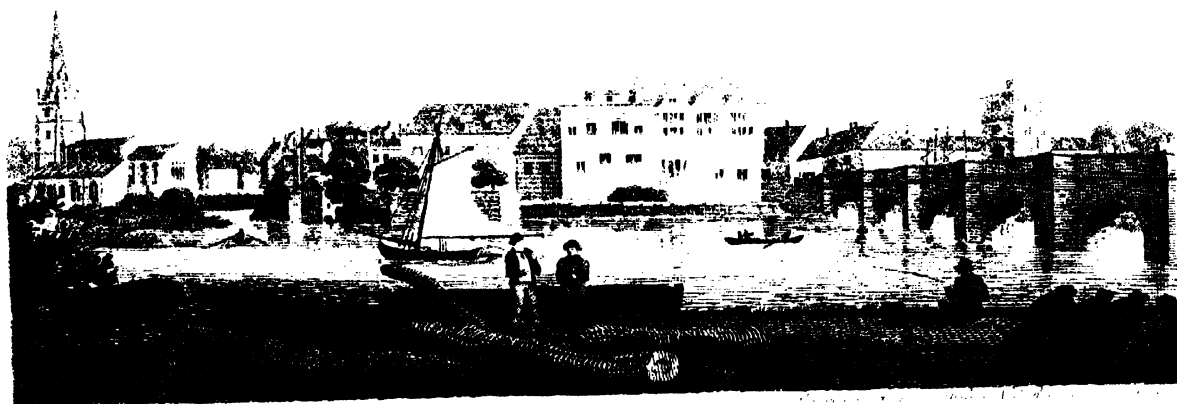
Its church, at first a monastery, was built by Ina, King of the West Saxons, and in 905 was erected into an episcopal see. John de Villula, sixteenth bishop of this see, renounced it, and removed his residence and spiritual authority to Bath; but the contest between this church and Bath was afterwards compromised; and in the reign of King Stephen the episcopal titles of Bath and Wells were united.

The cathedral is a venerable and awful pile, truly gothic, but one of the richest in point of workmanship that is any where to be seen; the niches, which fill the entire front, towers, and sides of the building, are occupied by figures as large as life, representing abbots, cardinals, nuns, kings, apostles, warriors, &c. well contrasted, and various in attitudes and design. The inside of the cathedral is neat and convenient; on one side of the altar stands a monument of Bishop Still in his episcopal robes, and on the other an emblematical representation of Miss Kidder, who, in 1703, fell a martyr to filial affection: she was daughter of a bishop of that name, who, with his wife, were both crushed to death by the falling of a chimney; the daughter died distracted a few months afterwards, and is here represented as looking at two urns, supposed to contain the ashes of her parents. There are also here many monumental figures, particularly in one of the aisles the tomb and representation of Bishop Beckington, who, in a fit of religious frenzy, attempted to fast during lent, and, *it is said*, actually did refrain from food thirty-nine days before he died. The cloisters adjoining are very spacious. The chapter-house is a rotund, supported by a pillar in the middle, and the prebendaries' and canons' dwellings in the close are very commodious. Here are no fewer than twenty-seven prebendaries and nineteen canons, besides a deacon, chancellor, precentor, and three archdeacons; a number which very few cathedrals in England have besides.

WELLS was made a free borough by King Henry II; this was afterwards confirmed by King John, who granted it other privileges, which Queen Elizabeth ratified, and appointed that it should be governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, and sixteen common council.

The market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the fairs, May 3, June 24, October 11, and November 27.

WELLS sent members to parliament as early as Bath and Bristol; its present representatives (1802) are, Clement Tudway, and Charles William Taylor, Esquires.



View of the River Great Ouse, Huntingdonshire.

S T. I V E S

NUMB. CXX.

PLATE CCXL.

IS a handsome borough town in Huntingdonshire, situated on the river Ouse, over which it has a stone-bridge, and is distant from Huntingdon seven miles, and from London sixty-three.

It is said by Camden to have been originally called Slepe, but to have obtained its present name from one Ivo, a Persian bishop, who, about the year 600, came to England, preached the Gospel, and died at this place. About the year 1001, the relics of St. Ivo being discovered in this town, which then belonged to the Abbey of Ramsey, Ednoth, the abbot, built a church here, dedicated to that saint, in which he placed a prior and some Benedictine monks, subordinate to Ramsey.

In this town Oliver Cromwell, after he had wasted his paternal estate, rented a farm before he was elected burgess for Cambridge; and the hand-writing of Oliver is preserved in the parish books.

It appears from an old Saxon coin in the Philosophical Transactions, that it had in the ninth century a mint, and was once noted for its medicinal waters. Great part of the town was burnt down some years ago, but it has been rebuilt.

St. Ives is well known for its market of live beasts, brought from the north, on a Monday; which, if not sold there, go on to Smithfield. It has also two fairs for cattle and cheese, held on Whit-monday, and October the tenth.

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LLANFAIR.

L L A N V A I R,

NUMB. CXXI.

PLATE CCXLI.

A SMALL market town in Montgomeryshire, on the river Vymwy (over which, we believe, is just built a stone bridge of three arches), stands to the south of Grifmond Castle; is about eight miles from Welchpool, twenty-five from Shrewsbury, and in the high road from thence to Machynlleth.

It possesses nothing worthy of observation, except its market, which is well attended on Saturdays. The market-house is a wooden structure, open below, with a room over it.

The town is agreeably situated in a deep hollow, surrounded by cultivated and wooded hills, rising in perpetual undulations.

VOL. V.



View of the Fortress of the Castle of the Holy Spirit, 1790.

View of the Fortress of the Castle of the Holy Spirit, 1790.

BRIGITTEHILFSTONE.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE,

NUMB. CXXI.

PLATE CCXLII.

OR, as it is more commonly called, BRIGHTON, is a seaport town in the county of Sussex, much celebrated as the autumnal resort of the fashionable world; for, though it possesses less diversity than Margate, and less tranquillity than Tunbridge Wells, it is visited by more nobility than either of those places; no doubt, from the circumstance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales making it his usual residence during the season.

It is situated twelve miles from Lewes, and from fifty-four to sixty miles from London, according to different roads. It stands at the bottom of a bay, formed by Beachey Head to the east, and to the west by Worthing Point, on a rising ground open to the south-east, and sheltered to the north by hills that are easy of ascent, and command a pleasant prospect. To the west it is bounded by corn-fields, and on the east by a kind of lawn called the Steine, which forms the scene of fashionable promenade. BRIGHTON was formerly a mere fishing-town, and the lower order of natives are still chiefly of that amphibious profession.

It is said to derive its name from a Saxon bishop called Brighthelm, who settled there in the early ages of Christianity. This etymology, however, is as uncertain as its history for several centuries, of which no particulars are transmitted to us. The embarkation of Charles the Second at this place, after the battle of Worcester, is its only claim to historical importance, and is recorded on the monument of Captain Nicholas Tatterfall, by whom he was conveyed to Fecamp, near Havre de Grace.

Its traces of antiquity are indeed nearly obliterated by the ravages of the sea. Of the Block-house, one of those forts erected by Henry the Eighth for the defence of the coast, it being undermined, and a great part of the interior tower fallen, the remainder was some time since removed. Of its walls fragments only are discernible at low water; and the battery, for the erection of which the east-gate was taken down, was totally destroyed by the sea in November 1786. The place of these, however, has been since supplied by forts erected on the East and West Cliffs, the former of which is already threatened with the same fate.

To prevent, in some degree, these destructive encroachments, a fund was established for the repair of the groynes, and an Act of Parliament passed in 1772, imposing a tax of sixpence upon every chaldron of coals brought into the town; which being found insufficient, new and adequate powers were granted to Commissioners, to whose superintendence are intrusted the lighting, paving, and cleansing of the streets, and the regulation of the markets, which are kept on Thursdays, and are well supplied.

In the year 1787, the Pavilion was built for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from a design very creditable to the taste of Mr. Holland. A handsome mansion was likewise built by the Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton, Esq. which is now the property of Lord Carrington. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has also a good family residence here.

The houses for the reception of families in the season are numerous; some elegant; and every accommodation is provided for bathers. The assembly room at the Castle tavern, designed by Mr. Crunden, is capacious, elegant, accurately proportioned, well situated, and enriched with paintings. A neat theatre was also erected here some years ago.

The Vicar of this place, having but a small revenue, claims, we believe, the old episcopal custom of a penny per head, and the fourth of a share out of all fishing-vessels.

There are two fairs held in the year, viz. one on Holy Thursday, and another the fourth of September.



Printed and Published by J. H. & J. W. G. in the Strand, London.

See the full view of the River and the surrounding country.

SEBERGHAM BRIDGE Cumberland

SEBERGHAM BRIDGE, CUMBERLAND.

NUMB. CXXII.

PLATE CCXLIII.

FEW districts in any county can boast of more delightful situations than many that are to be found in SEBERGHAM; the banks of the river Caldew being every where woody, and the eminences above commanding most beautiful prospects.

Warnell Hall, long the seat of the Dentons (an ancient family of this county), stands on the opposite side of the river, on a slope of Warnell Fell, having a most extensive view of the northern parts of Cumberland. The house, which of itself is a fine object from many parts of the country, formerly belonged to the Lord Dacres of Gillsland, and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. At the western end of this old hall there was once a large and strong tower, said to have been built by a Scots nobleman, on the condition of his ransom. Tradition describes his having been taken prisoner by one of the Dentons (the then owner of the seat) at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. The tower, no doubt, was built on the same principles, and for the same reasons, which induced a preceding owner to erect a large beacon on the same ground, and which could fill the country with alarm; at least in the border districts, where *beacons* and *watch-hills* were numerous for apprizing the country of any invasions or inroads from the borderers on the Scots side of the Solway Firth, in those unhappy times when the two countries were perpetually desolating each other by predatory incursions. It was from the circumstance of this beacon, or tower, that the place is supposed to have derived its name, Warnell having originally been Warn Hill.

In this parish was born, in the year 1712, the Rev. Josiah Relph, emphatically styled the "Poet of the North." That his productions are not more generally known in other parts of the kingdom, must be ascribed to the provincial dialect in which some of his best pieces are written. His poems were published soon after his death by subscription, at Glasgow, in 1747, and reprinted, a few years ago, with the life of the author, by Mr. Thomas Sanderfon, a native of the same parish, and whose poems, lately published, evince much poetic and classical taste. A neat mural monument was, in 1794, erected in the parish church, to the memory of Relph, by a gentleman well known in the literary world, who has long admired his genius and learning.

As an instance of the great esteem which the inhabitants of this parish have for learning, and a desire of improvement in the arts; it is worthy of record, that about thirty years ago a subscription was raised in the village for a philosophical lecture by the celebrated Mr. Adam Walker; who has been often heard to declare with pleasure, that in no part of the kingdom, not even in the metropolis, did he ever address an audience by whom he appeared to be so well understood, as at SEBERGHAM.

Part of the wood that clothed the opposite banks having been cut down in the year 1801, the landscape has lost one of its best features; the plain below is a bleach-field, belonging to Mr. Robson Clarke, who has erected several works on the banks of the Caldew, the stream of which is well adapted for machinery worked by water. The house at Lonning Foot was long the residence of Mr. Isaac Denton, the much-respected and faithful steward to three successive Bishops of Carlisle.

The annexed View is taken from Sebergham Brow-top, near the road leading from Penrith to Wigton, and about two miles from Rose Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Carlisle, and 296 from London.



and by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by T. Storer Esq.

— Published March 1844 by J. Walker, 15, Abchurch Lane, London.

NEWBURY.

NEWBURY

NUMB. CXXII.

PLATE CCXLIV.

IS an ancient, large, and populous town of Berkshire, situated sixteen miles from Reading, and fifty-six from London, in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet, which crosses the town near the centre.

Its name would seem to imply a modern origin (New Borough), but it is evidently older than the Conquest; for it was bestowed by the Conqueror on Ernulph de Hefdin, Earl of Perche, whose great-grandson Thomas being killed at the siege of Lincoln, the Bishop of Chalons, his heir, sold it to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in whose family it continued till the reign of Henry the Third, when Roger Bigod, the possessor, lost it, with his other possessions, through obstinacy. It was made a chartered corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, six aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgeses; and the mayor is chosen on St. Matthew's day.

NEWBURY carries on a great trade in shalloons and druggets; and formerly considerable quantities of broad cloths were manufactured here: but that branch of the woollen manufacture getting more into Somersetshire and Wiltshire, it has very much decreased. In the reign of Henry VIII. a great clothier, of the name of John Winccomb (better known by that of Jack of NEWBURY), rendered this town of the first consequence; for he kept a hundred looms constantly at work in his own house; and, in the expedition of Henry against the Scots at Flodden Field, marched with a hundred of his own men (all armed and clothed at his own expense) against the enemy. He also built the west wing of the church, in which is a very plain tablet of black marble to his memory. NEWBURY is also famous for two battles fought there between Charles I. and his army; the first on the 20th September 1643; the second on the 27th October 1644: this last proved fatal to the king, who was routed, with the loss of three thousand men.

The town-hall is a ancient edifice, built of brick. There is a handsome assembly-room over it, and in the card-room a very curious and singular portrait of John of NEWBURY in his magisterial robes; this is painted on pannel, and is a curiosity.

The river Kennet, which, as we have said, flows near the town, supplies it in prodigious abundance with eels and cray-fish, which are very large; and to those who are fond of angling, it affords great choice of river fish.

NEWBURY lies in a valley; but the beauty of the hills that surround it makes its situation very desirable. Within half a mile of Speenhamland, to which NEWBURY joins, is the celebrated old castle called Donnington, in which our first English poet, Chaucer, was born; and in the environs are the seat of Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. and Benham, late Lord Craven's, now the Margrave of Anspach's.

The markets for corn, held every Thursday, are very considerable. It has besides four annual fairs, viz. Holy Thursday for horses; 5th July, for hogs and black cattle; 3d September, for cheese; and 28th October, for toys.



Doncaster. The Church of St. Mary, and the Street.

Doncaster. The Church of St. Mary, and the Street.

DONCASTER

IS a neat and populous market-town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Don, in the great road between London and York, being distant from the latter thirty-seven miles south, and from the former 162 N. by W. It was called by the Saxons **DONACESTER**, which signifies a castle on the river Don.

About the year 759, or 760, it was burnt to the ground by lightning, and did not recover itself for several centuries after. The ground-plot of a large tower, or castle, is still visible, which is generally supposed to have been destroyed by the same fire.

The antiquity of **DONCASTER** appears from the Itinerary of Antoninus, which says, that the Crispinian horse were stationed here while the Romans were in Britain; and that the governor of the province generally resided in its castle, that he might be near the wall, to repel the incursions of the Scots and Picts.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. there was an hospital here for sick and leprous persons, dedicated to St. James, which, before the general suppression, was changed into a free chapel, in which was a chantry. In the same reign here was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. There was likewise a house of Grey Friars before the year 1315, and a house of Black Friars; but when, or by whom founded, does not appear.

The houses in general are good, and the streets well paved. In the church (an old Gothic building) is a monument of an Earl of **DONCASTER**, with this whimsical inscription:

Howe, Howe, who is here?
I Robin, of Duncastere,
And Margaret, my feare.
That I spent, that I had.
That I gave, that I have.
That I left, that I lost.

A. D. 1597.

Quoad Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign
Threescore yeares and seven, but liv'd not one.

DONCASTER is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen. King James II. gave them a charter, which was brought to the town-hall in great pomp, with a train of 300 horsemen. It has a market on Saturdays; and fairs are held here on the Monday before Old Candlemas Day, April 5, August 5, and November 26, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pedlar's goods. The manufactures of the town are stockings, gloves, and knit waistcoats and petticoats.

Over the Don are two stone bridges, and a raised road beyond them, to prevent the waters of the river being dangerous to passengers when they swell over its banks.

At the south end of the town there is a remarkable old column, called a Cross, with the following Norman inscription upon it:

I: CESTEST: LA: CRVICE: OTE; D: TILLIA: KI: ALME: DEV: ENFIACE: MERCI: AME.



Printed by W. B. G. at the engraving Press, No. 1, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Engraved by W. B. G. from a drawing by W. B. G.

HALES OWEN.

H A L E S - O W E N.

NUMB. CXXIII.

PLATE CCXLVI.

THIS town is seated in an insulated district belonging to the county of Salop; but a considerable part of the parish is in Worcestershire. It is distant from Birmingham seven miles, Shrewsbury forty, and London 116.

The manor of HALES-OWEN belonged, at the time of the Conquest, to Roger de Montgomery, and then comprehended only the Shropshire part. It was forfeited to the crown by Robert de Belesme's assisting Curthofe against Henry I. King John granted it to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, to found an abbey there (see Plate CCXIV. of this Work). Henry III. erected the town into a borough, with high and low bailiff, &c. and at the same time granted a market and fair, to which another fair has since been added. The church is a majestic edifice, and the western part of it is coeval with the Saxon, or early Norman age. A free grammar-school was established here about 1650, and a workhouse for the reception and employment of the poor of this very extensive parish was erected in 1730.

In the parish of HALES-OWEN the river Stour rises; and the Portway, a branch of the Ikenild-street, passes through it. There is likewise an ancient Holy-well at Hasbury, which was formerly adorned with curious sculpture. The Quintan, so denominated from the ancient Roman sport, proves the Romans to have been stationed in this place.

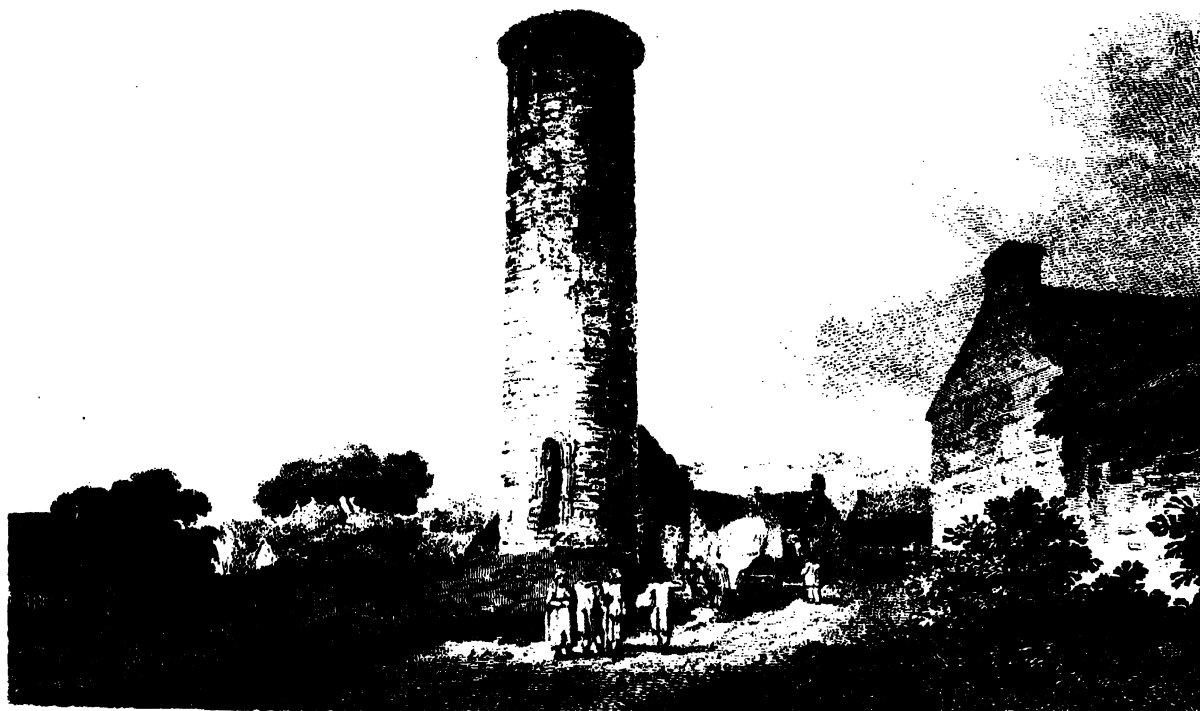
HALES-OWEN gave birth, among other eminent men, to Alexander de Hales, an eminent schoolman who flourished about 1230; to Dr. Adam Lyttleton, in 1624, author of the famous Latin Dictionary, Sermons, &c.; and, in 1714, to William Shenstone, Esq. who died at the Leafowes in 1763,

“The footieft shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.”

The Leafowes were lately purchased by —— Hamilton, Esq. The annexed View was taken from those beautiful grounds, and includes the Priory, &c. Plate XVI. of this work is a View of the House.

The market day is on Monday: the fairs, on Easter Monday, for toys, &c. and Whitfun Monday, for horses, &c.

VOL. V.



ABERNETHY TOWER.

ABERNETHY TOWER.

NUMB. CXXIV.

PLATE CCXLVII.

THIS very ancient round TOWER is by Mr. Pennant ascribed to the Irish. We know, indeed, that there are many similar ones in Ireland; while in our island there are only this and another.

The TOWER at ABERNETHY is uncovered. Its height within is seventy-two feet; the inner diameter eight feet two inches; the thickness of the wall at top two feet seven inches, at bottom three feet four inches; the circumference near the ground forty-seven feet. Within it are a bell, platforms, and ladders, as in the other at Brechin, the capital of Angus.

The purpose for which these singular buildings were erected has afforded much room for antiquarian speculation. Some suppose them to have been watch-towers; others consider them as the offspring of religious impressions; and, indeed, that they were appropriated to such purposes seems well supported; for wherever they are, a place of worship is contiguous, unless its greater magnitude, or less durable structure, have influenced its destruction. These round towers have also been supposed to have been appropriated to the reception of persons who, either by sentence of the church, or by their own vows, underwent a penance; and that the penitents descended from the higher floors, as the offence they had committed became expiated by the sufferings they here endured.

ABERNETHY is a town in Strathern (a district of Perthshire), in Scotland, seated near the junction of the rivers Earn and Tay, and about 430 miles from London.

It was once the capital of the Pictish dominions, and was afterwards the see of an archbishop; which, however, has since been transferred to St. Andrew's. In this town, which is now greatly decayed, died, about A. D. 518, the famous St. Bridget, to whom the collegiate church was dedicated.

VOL. V.



View of the grounds and approach to Hengerton.

Engraved by W. Marshall from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

HENGERTON, LODGE.

HUNGERTON LODGE,

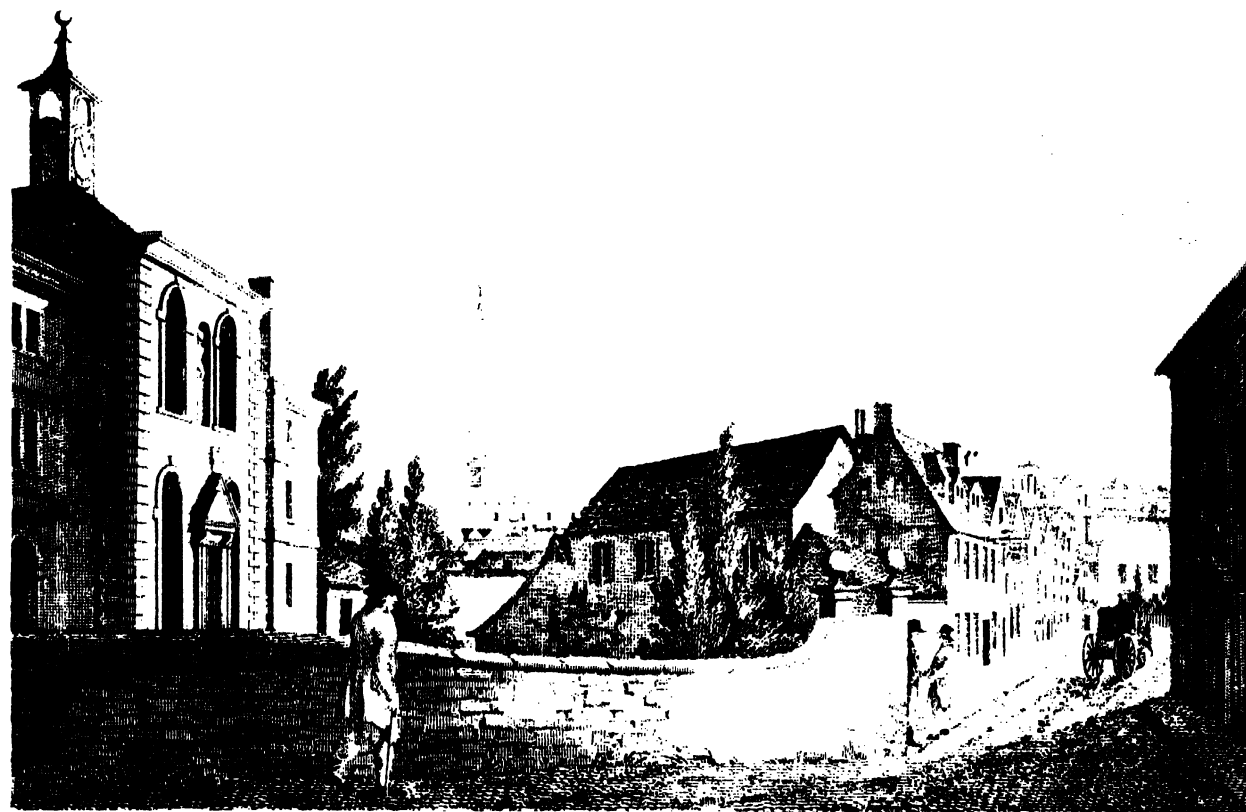
NUMB. CXXIV.

PLATE CCXLVIII.

SITUATED five miles to the S. W. of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, was built A. D. 1785, by G. de Ligne Gregory, Esq. the present proprietor of it; and is a neat, commodious structure.

It is seated on an eminence, in the Lordship of HUNGERTON CUM WYVILLE, by the side of a valley; at the upper end of which, at a small distance behind the stables, a spring of limpid water issues from a rock, and flows in a rippling stream along the bottom of the valley, where it forms a piece of water in front of the house. Behind the stables is likewise a mount, formed by the ruins of a demolished church; and in digging the ground contiguous thereto have been found many human bones; from which circumstance, as likewise from the foundations of many buildings and walls being spread over a considerable extent of ground, along both sides of the valley, it is supposed that there has formerly been a large village at this place, though no authentic account of it has hitherto been obtained.

In the adjoining lordship of Denton, about half a mile north of HUNGERTON LODGE, is a beautiful Roman pavement, discovered many years ago in ploughing the ground, an exact coloured drawing of which was taken and engraved in October 1801, by Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln. From this pavement to the spring before mentioned, a causeway has been traced beneath the surface of the earth, which probably was made for a communication between the Roman station and the village, and for the purpose of bringing water to the former.



F R O M E.

NUMB. CXXV.

PLATE CCXLIX.

THIS town is situated on the river Frome, in the county of Somerset, at the northern declivity of a hill in the ancient forest of Selwood, whence it has frequently that appendage to its name. The first account that we have of this place commences with Ina, king of the West Saxons, whose kinsman Aldhelm, monk of Malmesbury, and bishop of Sherborne, founded here a monastery, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in 705, some vestiges of which are now remaining in that part of the town called Keyford. It had also a Priory, in a part of the town called Hill-Lane; and a small cell for nuns on the top of St. Catherine's Hill, to which saint it was dedicated.

FROME is a good-sized market-town, containing about 900 inhabitants, and has long been famous for the manufacture of woollen cloths. The church (dedicated to St. Peter) is large, and remarkable for its interior neatness. The tower contains eight bells, and is surmounted with a handsome spire. Here are also meeting-houses of various religious sects.

FROME is particularly noticed for its charitable institutions; and scarcely any town in the west of England is more conspicuous for benevolent endowments. In the View given with this description, the charity-school and alms-house forms a principal feature: it was built in the year 1720, for the education of twenty-two boys, and the maintenance of fourteen old widows. On the east of the church is situated a free-school, founded by Edward VI. Here are also established six Sunday schools, for the training of no less than 160 children in the paths of virtue. At the southern extremity of the town has lately been erected an hospital for the support and maintenance of twenty old men; and an asylum for the education and maintenance of forty girls; from a bequest of the late Richard Stevens, Esq. an inhabitant of London; whose benevolent mind will endear him to this his native parish. Besides the above, he gave handsome stipends to the vicar, clerk, and organist, for the performance of an extra divine service at the church every Sunday evening. His charities to this parish exceed 20,000*l.* To such a character we may say—

Fairest and foremost of the train, that wait
On man's most dignified and happiest state,
Whether we name thee Charity or Love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above,
That 's never seen, but in thy blest effects,
Or felt, but in the soul that Heav'n selects.

The neighbourhood of FROME is pleasingly diversified with hills and dales, and chequered with majestic mansions and handsome villas. But no part is more full of the picturesque and beautiful than the vale of Vallis: here Arcadian plains, and sylvan shades, the flowing stream, and ivy-mantled ruin, will please the eye of taste, and gratify the contemplative mind.

FROME stands twelve miles south of Bath, and 105 W. by S. of London. It has a market on Wednesdays; and four fairs, held February 24, July 22, September 14, and Nov. 25, chiefly for cattle and cheese.



IRELAND BRIDGE.

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE.

NUMB. CXXV.

PLATE CCL.

THIS sublime work, the wonder of the present age, is projected from massive abutments of rusticated masonry (supported and backed by native rocks), at a height of sixty feet above low water mark, and consists of a single arch, the chord or span of which is two hundred and thirty-six feet, and the versed sine thirty-three feet, being the segment of a circle of four hundred and twenty-five feet diameter.

It is principally constructed by six immense ribs, or spandrels, of cast iron, each composed of one hundred and thirty blocks, or pieces, five feet deep, every block forming a small segment of the above-mentioned circle; and was the first iron bridge built on the principle of masonry. These blocks are screwed to each other by bars of hammered iron; the ribs are also connected by cylindrical tubes of cast, and diagonal bars of hammered iron. To reduce the weight, the blocks are perforated, and present a surface in front of four inches only.

The invention of this curious structure does the highest honour to Rowland Burdon, Esq. member in parliament for the county of Durham, in whom the exclusive right of applying his principle to the building of bridges is very justly vested by patent; he is also the principal proprietor in a sum expended thereon, amounting to 28,000/.

The credit of carrying Mr. Burdon's grand design into execution is due to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Sunderland, under whose direction, inspection, and superintendence, every part was modelled, cast, put together, and finished.

The first stone was laid 24th September 1793; and the bridge opened the 9th August 1796. The iron work was cast by Messrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, and weighs 214 tons, the malleable iron 46 tons; and the total weight of materials (exclusive of the abutments), 900 tons; the spandrels were thrown over, secured, and made passable in ten days; and the whole work was completed by that accomplished engineer without injury to a single workman, or a moment's interruption to the navigation on the river.

SUNDERLAND and Bishop-Wearmouth are situated on the south, and Monk-Wearmouth on the north side of the river Wear, in the county of Durham, having 54 degrees 59 minutes north latitude, and 1 degree 16 minutes west longitude, distant 269 miles N. and by W. from London; 12 S. E. and by E. from Newcastle; 13 N. E. from Durham; and seven S. S. E. from South Shields. Considered collectively, SUNDERLAND, Bishop and Monk Wearmouth, contain three churches and one chapel of the established religion, eleven chapels for dissenters of various denominations, and one for Roman Catholics, three charity-schools, a custom-house, a public library, three masonic-lodge-rooms, a commodious theatre, and assembly-rooms. The population of SUNDERLAND alone appears by the late returns to be 12,412 persons. Its market is held on Friday, and is excellently supplied; the trade is very great, especially in coals, lime, salt, glass, potteries, cordage, &c. &c. and there are 518 ships and 492 keels belonging to this port (1802).

The civil police and government of SUNDERLAND is principally vested in the magistracy for the county of Durham, but was formerly "chartered by Bishop Pudsey, 1154, under the name of Weremue, and this charter is addressed *Burgensibus nostris de Weremue*; so that it was a borough of greater antiquity, holding privileges probably by prescription."

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